

JPRS 70091

3 November 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 560

KULLOJA, No. 8, 1977

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

20000317 134

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

A S I A

109

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 70091	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 560 KULLOJA, No. 8, 1977		5. Report Date 3 November 1977	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts The report contains articles on political, economic, sociological, and government events and developments in North Korea.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors North Korea Propaganda Political Science Sociology Economics Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability. Sold by NTIS Springfield, Va. 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 109
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PCA06

3 November 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 560

KULLOJA, No. 8, 1977

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

CONTENTS	PAGE
Kim Il-song's Talk With Editor in Chief of the French Newspaper 'LE MONDE' on 20 June 1977.....	1
Kim Il-song's Answers to Questions Submitted by NHK Reporters Delegation on 3 July 1977.....	9
The Glorious Tradition of the Korean Youth Movement Founded by the Great Leader--On the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Communist Youth League.....	17
Socialist Patriotism Is True Patriotism of the Working Class and Working People.....	26
A Monumental Work Portraying Immortal Exploits, a Great History--On Feature Film "World Conflagration" (Yi Chong-sun).....	41
The Sense of Responsibility and Initiative of Functionaries in Carrying Through Party Policies (Han Sang-kyu).....	54
The New Higher Phase of Our Revolution and the Development of Scientific Technology (Chu Hwa-chong).....	63
Let Us Further Increase the Production of People's Consumer Goods, Mobilizing Local Potential and Possibilities--In Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the Great Leader's Guidance of the Ch'angsong Joint Conference (Kim Nam-yun).....	74

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

National Cultural Heritages Are the Priceless Treasure
of the Country

(Im In-ok)..... 86

Plot of the Splittists To Create "Two Koreas" Is Absolutely
Intolerable

(Son Chin-p'al)..... 94

KIM IL-SONG'S TALK WITH EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER 'LE MONDE'
ON 20 JUNE 1977

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 2-7

[Text] I am glad you have come to visit our country and I extend warm welcome to you both.

Even though the conditions in our country still leave something to be desired, I am sure our functionaires have done their best to welcome you both.

Both of you must feel tired, having made long trips in our country, from east to west, from south to north.

I have received the written questions you submitted. I will now speak briefly in answer to your questions.

I will first answer your question on the Korean reunification issue.

The Korean people are one homogeneous nation. So, for our people, realizing national reunification is their most long cherished aspiration.

We maintain that the Korean reunification issue must be resolved independently free from the interference of foreign countries and by peaceful means, not by means of a war. Moreover, we consider that national reunification must be realized based on great national unity, transcending differences in social system and creed.

The three principles on fatherland reunification we maintain--sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and great national unity--have already been proclaimed and are widely known in the world.

Quite conceivably, there will be various kinds of barriers in the way of resolving our national reunification issue. But inasmuch as the entire people of north and south Korea are unanimously desirous of reunification, the reunification of our country can, and must necessarily, be realized.

At present there exist different sociopolitical systems in the North and South of our country where inhabitants with different ideologies and creeds live. Under such conditions, even if it is impossible to realize at once the unification of the systems, the unification of the ideologies and creeds, we desire to realize national reunification first. Realizing national reunification is the priority question. Realizing the unification of the systems, the unification of the ideologies and creeds, we consider, is the second question in the order of priority.

Inasmuch as the Korean people are brethren of one homogeneous nation speaking a single language and sharing a common history, it is of foremost importance to achieve the reunification of the nation, transcending systems, creeds, ideologies, and ideals.

It is possible for two different systems to coexist in one country; it is possible for people with different ideologies and ideals to be in the nation. If we proceeded on the principle of subordinating everything to the realization of the supreme national task, national reunification, then it would be entirely possible to overcome differences in system, differences in ideology and ideal.

We regard the implementation of a federal system a most rational way to achieve national reunification while leaving the two systems in the North and South intact.

On the basis that we do not impose the socialist system on south Korea and the south Korean authorities do not impose their social system on us, we maintain that an all-nation confederal government be established, transcending systems, creeds, ideologies, and ideals.

In your question you linked the federal system which we advocate with the federal system which was discussed at one time in Germany. The North-South federal system which we introduced is basically different in nature. The North-South federal system we propose implementing is aimed at peacefully reunifying the country on the principle of great national unity preventing the perpetuation of division of the Korean nation in two, and at insuring our nation of complete independence and sovereignty of our nation checking foreign aggression against Korea.

We resolutely oppose the division of our country into "two Koreas." Implementing the North-South federal system is completely in keeping with the common interests of the whole nation.

For our people, it is much more beneficial to achieve national reunification even though the means is implementation of the federal system rather than keeping the country divided into "two Koreas."

If the federal system is implemented, it will be possible to further quicken the mutual understanding between the North and South and strengthen great national unity; and this will also be of great importance in defending our country against foreign aggression.

Only if national unity and reunification are realized will it be possible to solidly defend the fatherland against foreign aggression. In the past, because of aggression by foreign imperialism, our country remained a foreign colony for some 36 years. If our people continue to remain divided, unable to achieve reunification, then it is possible they will once again suffer foreign aggression and be forced to live the life of a colonial slave.

Instituting the North-South federal system and achieving national unity is a great importance in removing the state of tension in Korea and also in contributing to world peace and security.

Today, what constitutes the greatest obstacle to resolving our national reunification issue is the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops, who are foreign troops.

We have already made it clear on several occasions that we will not "invade the south" and that we will not impose our system on south Korea. But U.S. troops continue to stay in south Korea to obstruct the reunification of our country under the pretext of nonexistent, so-called "invasion from the North."

If U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and the south Korean society is insured of democracy making it possible for the people to freely act, then our people will be quite capable of solving the national reunification question independently and peacefully.

Ours is a country with a sizable population, fertile lands, and abundant underground resources. Once the country is reunified, our people will be able to build a rich, strong independent and sovereign state and lead a good life, having nothing to envy other people for.

We firmly believe that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will inevitably be realized in keeping with the common aspiration of the whole nation.

Next, let me say a few words about your question as to what we think of the policy of the Carter Administration on the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

In the course of his election campaign Carter pledged to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea. This pledge of Carter's we thought a good one, for withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea would remove one of the obstacles to the realization of our country's reunification.

But after taking office, the Carter Administration has stated that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea will be phased over 4-5 years. This somewhat goes back on Carter's election campaign pledge, in my view. In the United States, the term of President is four years, so, to say that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea will be phased over 4-5 years is tantamount to saying that during Carter's presidency U.S. troops will not be withdrawn from south Korea. Four to five years is too long.

Moreover, it was stated that even in the event of withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, it would not be a complete withdrawal as the air force would be left behind. Neither is this correct, in my view. Air force is part of military forces. To leave behind U.S. air force in south Korea is tantamount to saying that U.S. troops will not be completely withdrawn from south Korea. Of course, these statements were not made by Carter himself but by his subordinates.

Carter has not been in office for long, so we are keeping his actions under observation. It is our intention to wait and see how Carter honors his election campaign pledges.

However, we can state here and now that on one count Carter is clearly going back on his election campaign pledges.

During his election campaign Carter pledged that he would oppose regimes violating human rights. At present, the Carter Administration, claiming opposition to regimes violating human rights, is using threats and blackmail against other countries but is remaining silent on south Korea where the suppression of human rights is most rampant. On the contrary, the Carter Administration is further increasing military "aid" to south Korea and is supporting the south Korean "administration" politically and economically. If this is not a violation of the election campaign pledge to oppose regimes suppressing human rights, what is?

In addition, the United States is creating a state of tension in our country. The United States is continuing high-altitude reconnaissance flights over the northern half of the republic and is staging almost daily war exercise racket in south Korea. Mobilizing its aircraft on Okinawa, the United States is continuing bombing exercises in south Korea. When it has bombing exercise sites everywhere, why should the United States come all the way to south Korea to conduct bombing exercises? This, in our opinion, is an act on the part of the Carter Administration of contravening the election campaign pledge to withdraw its troops from south Korea in order to ease the state of tension in Korea.

As you must have noticed yourself in our country, at present there is no "threat of aggression from the north" in our country; on the contrary, it is we who are threatened with aggression. We are engaged in peaceful construction but they are continuing military exercises and are carrying out bombing practices on the Korean Peninsula, bringing in even aircraft based in other countries.

In a word, there is quite a gap between the pledges Carter made during his election campaign and the practical actions being currently taken by the Carter Administration. But since Carter has not been in office for long and still has time to honor his election campaign pledges, we are continuing to keep his policies under observation.

You asked if relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Washington could be normalized. This entirely depends on the United States.

We long ago proposed to the United States that the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement. The U.S. authorities have not so far responded. Instead, they are continuing military maneuvers in south Korea including bombing exercises, and are committing the unreasonable act of continuing to give the south Korean fascist "regime" which is suppressing the south Korean people, "aid" in increasing military forces.

As long as the United States do not change its unjust policy toward our country, how can we normalize relations with them? So normalization of relations between our country and the United States depends not on us but on a change in U.S. policy.

If the Carter Administration withdraws U.S. troops from south Korea in accordance with the election campaign pledge and changes its hostile policy, abandoning its unfriendly attitude toward us, then we consider it possible to establish good relations with them.

Next, you asked about the relationship between the Soviet Union and China. This is a matter for the Soviet and Chinese peoples to comment on, not ours to do so.

As you well know, the Soviet Union is our neighbor and so is China. That is why we are on good terms with both of the two countries.

Relationship between the Soviet Union and China is an issue that should be resolved between the two countries, one that should be decided between the two peoples.

Next, you asked of my thinking about the European style communism. As far as we are concerned, we know of no European style communism, Asian style communism or any other style communism, for that matter.

All communists without exception believe that to solve the questions of their country and their people first is to fulfill their international duty.

We are aware of the fact that recently in the communist movement in Europe, the communist parties of many countries have been emphasizing independent stand and attitude. We consider this very correct. Because the communists of each country must launch all movements in keeping with the specific conditions of their country.

The experience gained in the communist movement of any one country cannot be applied to the letter in other countries. Today, the communists of each country are quite capable of solving the questions of their country on their own since they have been tested and tempered through revolutionary struggle over a long period of time. Therefore, they have no need to mechanically imitate and adopt in their country the experiences of other countries in revolution and socialist construction.

We consider it a good thing that the communists of European countries are struggling to form a united front with broad strata in keeping with the specific conditions of their respective countries and are tightly grasping independent stand and attitude.

You asked if we wished to develop political, economic, and cultural relations with France. We hope to go ahead with dynamic exchanges with France in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Cultural, technical, trade, and economic exchanges between Korea and France are now under way. We think it will be in the interest of the peoples of the two countries to further develop such relations in the future. Therefore, we hope to see our political, economic, and cultural exchanges with France become more active.

Of course, in order to further stimulate the development of political, economic, and cultural ties between Korea and France, there is still much to be done in this field. I think the relationship between Korea and France will take a turn for the better in the future.

To tell you about our country's appraisal of France, we do not regard the French people an enemy. We know that France is pursuing its independent path in Europe and is striving to tightly grasp independent stand and attitude.

We think it necessary for the French government to pay the Korean people the attention due to them. We expect the French government to refrain from acts prejudicial to the reunification of Korea but do things helpful to it.

Never in their history have the Korea people invaded another country; they have been the victims of aggression by other countries. At present the Korean people are striving to develop the country and to reunify the fatherland.

Our national division is a very great misfortune. We hope that the French government will not hinder our country's reunification but will do a great deal to help it. This is a modest request from our people to the government and people of France.

Next, you asked if our country is incurring an adverse balance of payments in trade with countries in the West. I think our Minister of Foreign Trade has answered this question in his talk with you.

To speak about this question, this is a temporary phenomenon. How we came to experience temporary difficulties in trade with countries of the West is importantly related to the economic difficulties the developed capitalist countries of the West are experiencing because of the fuel crisis.

Before the capitalist countries of the West experienced the fuel crisis, our country's goods sold well in these countries. But now, because these countries are going through an economic crisis, they could not buy our country's goods. As we could not sell as much goods to these countries as we would, temporary difficulties came to arise in our trade with the countries of the West.

Therefore, we are taking economic measures to produce such goods that the Western countries can afford to buy even under present conditions in which they are experiencing economic difficulties.

As the difficulty we are currently experiencing in trade with the Western countries is a temporary phenomenon, I think it is entirely possible the difficulty will be overcome within the shortest period of time.

Next, you asked in which of our achievements in socialist construction we take great pride and about the kind of difficulty we anticipate arising in future. I will answer you.

We have been building socialism for some 30 years and the achievement in which we take the greatest pride is the self-supporting national economy we have built in our country. Because we have built a self-supporting national economy we can solidly maintain independent stand and attitude and are implementing independent and sovereign policies.

The next achievement in which we take pride is that our people have armed themselves with the chuche ideology and that based on it, the ideological unity of the entire people has been achieved. This, I think, is a very great achievement.

In bygone days our country was deeply imbued with flunkeyism and among the people, there was little national self-esteem, little pride in independent stand and attitude. But now their pride in independent stand and attitude is high and the entire people are solidly united based on the chuche ideology. We consider this our great pride. We consider this our greatest asset.

The tendency to rely on others no longer exists among our people. Our people have come to be firmly convinced that if they struggle with their own strength, endeavor, and industriously live, they are perfectly capable, in the spirit of self-reliance, of building an independent economy and insuring the country of independence and sovereignty as well.

It is possible that in the future difficulties will arise even in our country. Difficulties arise in every country and I do not believe there is any exception to that rule.

It is possible there will be difficulties on the road to development. This is so because everything cannot be resolved by subjective desire alone. Inasmuch as we live in world society, we are subject to effects of the world which may cause difficulties. Difficulties can be caused either by objective conditions or by internal circumstances.

But we are quite capable of overcoming all difficulties arising in our forward movement.

You asked what it is that makes the socialism being built in Korea unique when compared with other socialist countries. We would not want to compare socialist construction in our country to [that of] other countries. It is neither necessary nor possible to do so.

What we can emphasize is that in our country's socialist construction we are strictly adhering to the principles of sovereignty, self-support, and self-defense. In other words, we are strictly adhering to the principles of sovereignty in political activities, self-support in the economy and self-defense in national defense.

You asked about the future prospects of Korea and Asia. The prospects of Korea are optimistic. Needless to say, there will be barriers encountered but our country is inevitably destined to be reunified at some future date.

At present the situation in Asia as a whole is very good. The Asian peoples are all firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude and are struggling for the independence, sovereignty, and prosperity of their respective countries. The Asian peoples are firmly maintaining the stand that in Asia the Asian peoples must become the masters free from the interference of any foreign interventionist. Therefore, I think that the prospects of Asia too are very bright.

You asked how I conceive my personal role in our country. This touches me directly and embarrassingly, so I would have preferred to avoid discussing this matter.

But since you repeated the question, here is my answer: I am only a faithful servant of the people and I wish to live my whole life among the people. There is nothing more glorious than to become a sincere servant faithfully serving the people.

So much for my answer to your questions.

I thank you both for visiting our country.

I am very pleased today that I have come to make the acquaintance of such good friends as you both. I hope you will visit our country again.

KIM IL-SONG'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY NHK REPORTERS DELEGATION
ON 3 JULY 1977

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 8-13

[Text] I am grateful to you for your goodwill visit to our country and warmly welcome you all.

Now I will answer your questions.

Question: Mr. President, what is your opinion of the present trend of the world situation?

Answer: At present the world situation looks very complex on the face of it but I think the course of history is on the right track.

Today's course of history is characterized as an era of independent stand and attitude.

If the past period was an era in which peoples struggled to win independence, today is an era in which the peoples who have won independence struggle for the consolidation of their national independence, for peace, democracy, and socialism. At present many countries are launching the struggle to build a self-supporting economy for consolidating the national independence they have already won.

At present many countries in the world are calling for independent stand and attitude. So are Third World countries and socialist countries. Too, the peoples of developed capitalist countries are calling for independent stand and attitude and are struggling to pursue an independent path. At present no country wants to be enslaved to others.

This is why we regard that the present course of history is moving along the right track in accordance with its own law of development.

You asked about my opinion of the situation in Asia. The Asian situation too is very good.

The Asian peoples too want to live an independent life in keeping with the trend in the shaping of history. In particular, the peoples of South-east Asia are calling for independent stand and attitude to a greater extent.

The Asian peoples are all demanding the dismantling of the imperialists' military bases in Asia. Following this trend SEATO was dissolved some time ago.

At present the Asian peoples are struggling to turn Asia into a zone completely clear of any military base of the imperialists. This struggle is being waged by the Korean people, the Japanese people, the Thai people, and the peoples of many other countries.

The Asian peoples are striving to build an Asia free from the interference of outside forces, an Asia for Asians. We regard this an auspicious phenomenon.

Question: At present, Korea is drawing worldwide attention. In particular, Korea, a neighbor, is Japan's deep concern. Against such a backdrop the Carter Administration made an election campaign pledge to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea.

In this connection, what do you think, Mr. President, about the Korean reunification issue and a talk between Korea and the United States?

Answer: I already touched on these questions in my talk with the executive managing editor of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

I think it is a good thing that U.S. President Carter pledged to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

As to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, the U.S. people themselves are demanding it and the Asian peoples are unanimously demanding it. So are the Japanese people, let alone the Korean people. Under such circumstances the U.S. authorities could not help making a pledge to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

But judging from the voice ringing from Washington recently, there seems to be a gap between the pledge and deeds of the U.S. authorities.

Lately, the U.S. authorities are stating, going back on their election campaign pledge, that they will only withdraw ground troops from south Korea, leaving behind their air force. Air force is part of military forces. So, if they really mean to withdraw troops from south Korea, they must necessarily withdraw their air force along with ground troops.

Moreover, the U.S. authorities are stating that the troop withdrawal from south Korea will be phased over 4-5 years. We consider that this, too, is

in conflict with their election campaign pledge. Because the term of U.S. President is 4 years. It is hard to determine whether or not they mean to completely withdraw the troops during Carter's presidency, that is, 4 years when they say they will phase the withdrawal over 4-5 years. Therefore, as far as this question is concerned, I think we will have to wait and see.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, this will mean the removal of one of the biggest obstacles in the solution to the question of Korea's reunification.

That part of the deeds of the U.S. authorities which is especially in conflict with the election campaign pledges is that they are still supporting the south Korean authorities who are reinforcing their fascist dictatorship.

U.S. President Carter in his election campaign pledged that no aid would be given to countries suppressing human rights. But now he is acting contrary to this pledge. Even though the U.S. authorities are taking this measure or that measure against other countries, talking a great deal about the question of human rights but they say nothing about the south Korean authorities who are ruthlessly suppressing human rights and furthermore, are still continuing to give "aid" to them.

Today the south Korean authorities are suppressing human rights and obliterating democracy in south Korea. This constitutes a great obstacle in realizing Korea's peaceful reunification and for the Korean people, removing this obstacle is a very important and pressing question.

Only if all the obstacles lying in the way of our national reunification are removed at the earliest possible date and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is realized will it contribute more to preserving peace in Asia as well. As long as Korea is not reunified and remains divided, I think that it is impossible to completely remove the state of tension in our country and that ultimately, it will continue to cause uneasiness in the situation of Asia and the world as well.

That is why we are exerting every effort to realize independent and peaceful fatherland reunification at the earliest possible date.

Tomorrow marks the fifth anniversary of the publication of the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement. In the future just as in the past we will continue to maintain the three principles of sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and great national unity clarified in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement and positively strive for the realization.

The entire Korean people unanimously want the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and so do the world peoples.

If the south Korean authorities stop their fascist suppression of the people and the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, then the Korean people will be perfectly capable of independently and peacefully reunifying the fatherland on the principle of great national unity.

To comment on the question of a talk between our country and the United States, we long ago proposed to the U.S. authorities for a talk. Therefore, if the U.S. authorities so desire, I think the talk can be held anytime. But the U.S. authorities have not so far responded. It is our intention to keep knocking at the door to a talk.

Question: We have seen everything of the republic during our current visit. Frankly speaking, the industry and agriculture of the republic are far more developed than we imagined.

But we think that in recent years, all countries, be they advanced industrial countries or Third World countries or socialist countries, have been experiencing an economic crisis.

Under such circumstances, Mr. President, how do you propose to carry on the economic construction of your republic?

Answer: As you said, at present those countries on their way to development and developed capitalist countries alike are going through economic difficulties and so are some of the socialist countries. The economic difficulties which developing countries, developed capitalist countries, and some of the socialist countries are experiencing, are different in nature.

The economic difficulties which the developing countries are experiencing are difficulties which arose in the course of building their self-supporting national economy to consolidate their national independence. The main difficulty these countries are going through is food shortage caused by the effects of the cold front. At present many developing countries are placing emphasis on agriculture. In view of this, I believe these countries have good prospects for overcoming their economic difficulties and building self-supporting national economy.

The economic difficulties which the developed capitalist countries are experiencing are fuel crisis and raw materials crisis.

The fuel crisis has stemmed from the fact that a big power has a free hand in fuel holding a monopoly grip on it. The fuel crisis the developed capitalist countries are going through is a misfortune brought by the big power which exercises monopoly rights on petroleum, with a tight grip on it. The big power is pursuing a policy to check the pace of economic development of advanced industrial countries and this has generated the fuel crisis of the developed capitalist countries, in my view.

To comment on the raw materials crisis, this has arisen because the newborn independent countries are energetically launching the struggle to guard their natural resources, a struggle which makes it no longer possible for the advanced industrial countries to take out the raw materials from these countries as they please. Therefore, as long as the advanced industrial countries, clinging to the outdated international economic order, are bent on taking our raw materials from the developing countries at cheap prices, it is impossible to solve the question. The advanced industrial countries must give the developing countries technical assistance in building self-supporting national economy and buy raw materials from these countries at fair prices on the principle of filling each other's needs. Only then can the raw materials question be solved.

As to the economic difficulties which some of the socialist countries are experiencing, one of the causes lies in the depression in the market of the developed capitalist countries. Also, the economic difficulties which some of the socialist countries are going through arose in the course of making faster progress. Therefore, I think that the socialist countries will be quite capable of overcoming the economic difficulties on their own.

To comment on our country, we have already built a self-supporting national economy with the chuche-oriented industry as the nucleus based on our own raw materials; so it is immune to any worldwide economic unevenness. If we had an economic difficulty, that would be one generated by our eagerness to do more extensive economic construction.

At present we are in the process of formulating a new Seven-Year People's Economic Plan. We intend to carry out the new Seven-Year Plan based on the chuche-oriented industry with our country's raw materials resources and our own technology. Our people shall overcome with their own strength any economic barrier encountered in the future.

Question: Mr. President, we would appreciate your candid opinion on the question of trade with Japan.

Answer: Japan is one of the countries geographically closest to ours. Therefore, we think that promoting trade between Korea and Japan is in the interest of the two peoples.

If Japan purchased from us what is available in our country which is closest to Japan rather than going afar to buy the same thing, it would pay Japan because transportation would cost less among other things. And vice versa. It would cost us less to buy what we need from nearby Japan than from distant Europe. Therefore, developing trade between Korea and Japan is consistent with the interests of the two people.

We are desirous of further developing the trade between Korea and Japan in keeping with the interests of the two peoples.

In order to further develop the trade between Korea and Japan, I think it is very important for the Japanese government to abandon its unfriendly policy toward our country and observe the principle of equality and reciprocity in trade. The Japanese government ought to insure the sale of everything we need without discrimination but this is not the case yet.

A case in point:

A few years ago when Mr Kuno Chuji visited our country we expressed the hope for a brisk trade between our two countries. Subsequently, for use in fulfilling the Six-Year Plan we placed an order with Japan for a large iron works plant. So, Japanese technicians came to our country, held discussions, and conducted field surveys. But after that, there has been no word from them.

Meanwhile, according to the Western press, Japan cancelled the export, knuckling under the pressure of the south Korean authorities who claimed that our order, if filled, would help strengthen the national strength of our country and pose a greater threat to south Korea.

Not that Japan's refusal to sell us a blast furnace deterred us from building an iron works. Of course it was not as big as the one ordered from Japan but we built a blast furnace with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters.

If the Japanese government does away with such irregular behavior toward our country, I think the trade between Korea and Japan will become brisk.

Question: We think that up to now the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been taking a very cautious attitude on the question of 200-mile economic sea zone. But it is reported that the DPRK has decided to establish the 200-mile economic sea zone effective 1 August this year. Japan is greatly shocked by this.

Until now 1,500 fishing boats of medium and small fisheries from western Japan have been catching some 65,000 tons of fish in the 200-mile sea zone of the DPRK. At present there is no fishing agreement between Japan and the DPRK. Under such circumstances, in what form can the Japanese fishing boats obtain approval for fishing in the 200-mile sea zone declared by the DPRK? In signing a fishing agreement, can a private-level fishing agreement be recognized as valid?

Answer: The 200-mile sea limit is an issue much discussed at international meetings. Latin American countries were the first to bring up this question several years ago. At that time many big countries opposed it. But recently, big countries were the first to declare the 200-mile economic sea limit even before the adoption of an international decision on the issue. In particular, countries around us declared it. The United States was the first to declare the 200-mile fishery zone, followed by the Soviet Union and Japan.

Under such conditions we had no alternative but to adopt a decision on establishing the 200-mile economic sea zone to defend national sovereign rights on the principle of sovereignty. Our country's adoption of the decision on establishing the 200-mile economic sea zone is absolutely nothing more than a simple exercise of our national sovereign rights, a step which we had to take compelled by objective conditions.

The decision of our country on establishing the 200-mile economic sea zone is set to go into effect on 1 August. Press reports say that Japan's decision on the 200-mile fishing waters zone was to go into effect on 1 July.

There are no diplomatic relations established between our country and Japan. But we consider that in connection with the 200-mile economic sea zone question the principle of reciprocity must be observed between Korea and Japan.

To comment on Japanese fishermen operating within the 200-mile economic sea zone of our country, we do not wish to give a shock to the Japanese fishermen. We are going to endeavor all the way in the direction of inflicting no harm on the Japanese people, especially Japan's small-scale fishing people. The form in which to deal with this issue in the future has to be discussed with the functionaires concerned.

Question: Mr. President, would you please give us your view of an independent foreign policy based on the chuche ideology and relations with socialist countries?

Answer: An independent foreign policy based on the chuche ideology does not stand in the way of developing relations with socialist countries.

The chuche ideology through and through directs the formulation of all policies of our country in line with the specific conditions of our country and calls on our people to decide on them; therefore, an independent foreign policy based on the chuche ideology does not clash with the interests of other socialist countries. Rather, it makes it possible to further strengthen solidarity with socialist countries.

Today the validity of our independent foreign policy based on the chuche ideology is being more eloquently proven through practical life. The independent foreign policy of our country is displaying its vitality more with each passing day.

Question: During our current visit to your country we saw many schools, in the course of which we felt the children had a great aptitude for music. Mr. President, we heard that you are guiding everyone to learn to play more than one musical instrument. We thought this was a very admirable guidance.

Sorry to have to ask you a personal question but in reading your biography we came across a passage on "chajang ka" [a lullaby] your mother Madame

Kang Pan-sok used to sing. Mr. President, we think this may have something to do with your guidance for the children to learn to play more than one musical instrument. We would be grateful if you could comment on it.

Answer: The objective that we are having all children learn to play more than one musical instrument is to make the entire people live a bright, vibrant life with confidence in the future and struggle brimming with optimism.

In my childhood I often heard my mother sing songs. Later, these songs inspired me to live and struggle with optimism.

My mother implanted patriotism in me, telling me all the time to love the country and become a faithful servant of the people. To this day, I am still deeply impressed with it.

We are making our children learn to sing so that they, too, may grow up to be admirable workers who live and struggle with optimism for the fatherland and the people.

I am very pleased to have made the acquaintance of such good friends as you today.

The friendly talks held with you today will be very beneficial to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and Japan.

I thank you again for your visit to our country.

12153
CSO: 4208

THE GLORIOUS TRADITION OF THE KOREAN YOUTH MOVEMENT FOUNDED BY THE GREAT LEADER--ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE KOREAN COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 14-18

[Text] The communist youth movement of our country has walked along the one road of brilliant victory under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today, all the youths and workers of our country look back with great national pride and revolutionary self-esteem on the prideful militant travels of our country's youth movement as they commemorate in a meaningful way the 50th anniversary of the Korean Communist Youth League personally organized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The beginning of the Korean youth movement in embarking on the road to true development was reserved for the great leader to make when he set out on the road to revolution, and the movement came to dynamically move forward along the road of the sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the socialist and communist cause under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean youth movement, as part of our country's communist movement, has walked along the road of prideful struggle, and Korean youths have a glorious revolutionary tradition." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 60-61)

The true beginning of a youth movement can only be initiated under the leadership of an outstanding leader of the working class, and the tradition of a youth movement comes to be established in the course of realizing the leader's revolutionary thought.

Historically, from long ago the youths of our country launched into the struggle against foreign aggressors and internal reactionary forces and shed a great deal of blood but failed to play a great role in social revolution.

This was entirely due to a lack of the correct leadership of a leader. The youth movement early in the 1920's too, the same as in earlier struggle, lacked the leadership of an outstanding leader of the working class. As a result, the movement was unable to formulate a correct struggle program and strike roots among the masses. Under such conditions, the movement played into the hands of factional elements, split the ranks, and repeated failures in struggle.

Only after the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the youth and student movement the glorious revolutionary tradition of our country's youth movement began to be established and was enriched and became more viable amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Early in his revolutionary activities the great leader scientifically analyzed the historical lessons of the communist movement and youth movement of our country and based thereon, brightly illuminated the path ahead for the Korean youth movement.

The respected and beloved leader gave instructions, the gist of which follows:

To foster in every possible way the high revolutionary spirit and heroism which our youths possess and to turn them into reliable forces of our revolution is the pressing task we are currently faced with [end paraphrase].

The leader's idea that youths constitute a powerful force in the revolutionary struggle is a unique one based on his scientific analysis of the innate characteristics and admirable qualifications of youths.

Youths have inexhaustible strength capable of moving the mountain, vigorous will to fight, valiant and bold spirits. Also, they know of no fear, no fatigue in any work, always sensitive to the new, strong in being progressive, brimming with revolutionary vigor to fight to the end for the just. It is also youths who are strong in quest of truth and most sensitive to advanced thought and trend in the development of the times.

The great leader taught that precisely because of such characteristics and qualities youths perform the role of a valiant shock brigade in the revolutionary struggle to transform the society.

The great leader taught that especially youths of colonial countries, because they are extraordinarily quick in national awakening and strong in anti-imperialist consciousness, perform the most revolutionary role in national liberation revolution.

The great leader, with his keen insight into the enormous role to be played by Korean youths in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, began his revolutionary activities by working among the masses of youth brimming

with youthful vigor, and brought them up as the main force of our revolution, awakening them in terms of class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, forming the Down With Imperialism Union which marked the starting point of the independent development of the Korean revolution, started the true historical beginning of our country's communist movement.

With the Down With Imperialism Union formed by the great leader, the youths of our country came to have for the first time in history a revolutionary youth organization guided by the immortal chuche ideology.

After he formed the Down With Imperialism Union, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized on 28 August 1927 the Korean Communist Youth League, a clandestine revolutionary organization comprising members of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League as core elements and members of many other youth organizations who had been tempered and prepared through struggle.

The Korean Communist Youth League was a chuche-oriented revolutionary organization dedicated to striking down Japanese imperialism and achieving national liberation and independence in Korea loyally upholding the revolutionary thought of the great leader, to struggling to realize socialism and communism, and was a revolutionary vanguard organization insuring unified guidance over all mass youth organizations.

The Communist Youth League performed an important role in organizationally tempering the rising generation of youths and students, in bringing them up as the communist nucleus firmly possessed of a revolutionary outlook, as the core elements shouldering the Korean revolution, and in expanding their ranks. The Korean Communist Youth League performed a tremendous role in straightening out the youth movement and energetically moving the Korean revolution forward especially at a time when the youth movement was not united because of Japanese imperialist fascist suppression, bigoted nationalists, and splittist sabotage machinations of factional elements.

The great leader sagaciously led the Korean Communist Youth League to militantly strengthen and develop it.

As he strengthened his guidance over anti-Japanese youth organizations, the great leader accepted into the membership of the Communist Youth League following strict organizational procedures outstanding youths tempered in struggle. Thus he expanded the Communist Youth League organizational network over wide areas such as Kirin, Tunhua, Hunggyong [Korean transliteration], Hwatien, Fusung, Antu, Pansih, and Changchun, strengthened study on the Korean revolution among league members, and positively launched sociopolitical activities of various kinds.

Also, the great leader launched sharp ideothoretical struggle against factional elements and bourgeois nationalists, exposing and denouncing

Their criminal plots, on the one hand and strictly guarding the church stand, reared many youths and students as true revolutionary forces and led the Communist Youth League toward strengthening the unity and solidarity of the youth movement.

The great leader gave organizational guidance to the Korean Communist Youth League to enhance its vanguard role especially in the struggle to carry through the anti-Japanese armed struggle line. Loyally upholding the teachings of the great leader, the league launched brilliant activities over wide areas to revolutionize the masses, solidly organized mass bases for the preparation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and positively made the core elements of the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League participate in the Korean Revolutionary Army, thus rearing organizational core elements for the anti-Japanese armed ranks to be formed later.

The Korean Communist Youth League, by brilliantly embodying in its activities the great leader's unique thought and theory on the youth movement, performed a tremendous role in the revolutionary struggle of our people and compiled immortal achievements which will long shine in the history of our country's youth movement.

Thus the Korean Communist Youth League was an immortal militant banner brightly illuminating the struggle path ahead for innumerable youths groping in the dark.

By founding the Korean Communist Youth League and organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the brilliant tradition of the Korean youth movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave instructions on the basic duty of the youth movement, the gist of which follows:

Youths are priceless treasure. They possess the strength capable of moving the mountain. To further foster their strength and unite it into an enormous revolutionary force for great social transformation--this is the basics of our youth work [end paraphrase].

The great leader elucidated that the youth movement is not a simple social movement to conduct cultural and enlightenment work for the youth but a revolutionary movement to unite the broad masses of youth in organization, to revolutionize them, to energetically organize and mobilize them in the revolutionary struggle and at the same time, to ceaselessly augment revolutionary ranks, solidly composing revolutionary reserves. Therefore, the Korean youth movement during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a rewarding struggle to solidly unite innumerable youths in the fatherland restoration struggle awakening them nationally and in terms of class

and to rear them as reliable continuers of revolution responsible for the future destiny of the nation, tempering them in the revolutionary struggle.

Starting from such intrinsic demands of the youth movement, already early in his revolutionary activities the great leader formed lawful and clandestine youth organizations such as the Korean Communist Youth League, the Saenal [new day] Boys League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League to absorb youths and students according to their positions in class and political preparedness, and united in these organizations innumerable youths from all strata.

By organizing and launching the youth movement during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, closely linking the movement to the armed struggle and preparatory work for party founding, based on the precious experiences and achievements scored early in his revolutionary activities, the great leader developed the Korean communist youth movement to a new higher level.

Holding the view that only by strengthening and developing the youth movement would it be possible to creditably carry out all tasks such as work to expand and strengthen the armed ranks, work to make organizational and ideological preparations for party founding, and ultimately, work to steadily continue revolution generation after generation, the great leader directed his keen attention to youth work with efforts to strengthen and develop it.

Despite his busy schedule for leading the overall Korean revolution, organizing the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, guerrilla bases, and Communist Youth League organizations within the enemy territory in an orderly manner, all in keeping with the realistic conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader went in among the youths accompanied by youth operatives, laid down the youth work direction and line, and taught them everything one by one down to work method and attitude.

Amid the familial love and kindly attention of the fatherly leader many members of the Communist Youth League and communist youths grew up armed with the chuche ideology and tempered in the storms of revolution, and the brilliant tradition of the Korean youth movement was established.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our youths set lofty examples of young communist revolutionary fighters by their own heroic and self-sacrificing struggle and compiled priceless achievements which will shine in the history of our people's revolution. During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our country's youth movement was established." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 61)

The tradition of the Korean youth movement, which is a part of the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, holds as its basic content the unique thought and the unitary ideology system on the communist youth movement based on the chuche ideology founded by the great leader, the priceless achievements and experiences gained in the building of revolutionary youth organizations and the indoctrination of youths, and the revolutionary work method and work attitude in line with the characteristics of youths.

What occupies the most important place in the tradition of the youth movement established by the leader is that the youth movement, by launching activities with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as the unitary guiding compass, has thoroughly established the unitary ideology system among all youth organizations and youths.

All youth organizations during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, holding it as the first and foremost task to establish the unitary ideology system, energetically organized and launched all activities based thereon. Thus, youth organizations and communist youths, loyally attending the great leader, carried out the leader's orders and directives unconditionally to the end, and protected and defended the great leader politicoideologically at the risk of their lives, whatever the storm and adversity. This is an unsurpassed example of establishing the unitary ideology system among our people and youths, an admirable tradition which must be continued and developed generation after generation.

Also, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, organizing and leading the youth movement, created achievements and experiences which are priceless heritages in the building and activities of revolutionary youth organizations.

The position, duty, and tasks of the youth league in the system of dictatorship of the proletariat during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were clearly defined by the great leader, and abundant experiences were gained in the struggle for the realization. Moreover, priceless experiences and achievements were scored in the struggle to solidly organize the ranks of core elements, to expand and develop mass youth organizations relying thereon, and to insure the unity, solidarity, and purity of the ranks based on the unitary ideology system.

In addition, a great deal of experiences and achievements, which constitute priceless revolutionary heritages in the development of our country's youth movement, were created, such as the experiences in revolutionizing youths through revolutionary organizational life, ideological indoctrination, and practice of the revolutionary struggle, experiences in uniting youths of all strata in different revolutionary organizations and organizing and mobilizing them in the revolutionary struggle, experiences in the guidance of boys and girls which is an important part of the youth movement.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader achieved a work method and work attitude adapted to the characteristics of youths. Admirably embodied in the youthful work method and work attitude achieved by the leader are party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness, and also included therein are all the admirable communist work method and attitude filled to overflowing with humility and simplicity, principled unity and revolutionary camaraderie, militant vigor and surging will to fight, youthful vigor and fervor.

The brilliant tradition of the Korean youth movement established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest tradition because of its profound and abundant content. The revolutionary tradition of the Korean youth movement is so brilliant precisely because the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is held as its guiding compass and because it was created while the great leader personally organized and led the Korean communist youth movement.

Indeed, the thought on the youth movement founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the brilliant tradition achieved in the struggle for the realization constitute a common heritage for world revolutionary peoples in the struggle for social revolution and the building of a new society, let alone in strengthening and developing the youth movement of our country.

The Korean youth movement, because of the presence of the brilliant revolutionary tradition provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has walked along the road of prideful struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Socialist Working Youth League, which has grown out of the root deeply struck in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and inherited its brilliant revolutionary tradition, and the entire youths have demonstrated their energies and talents to the hilt in the struggle to establish a new social system in our country free from exploitation and oppression, in the great construction task to turn our fatherland into a rich, strong, socialist industrial state." (Ibid., p 61)

Despite the complex situation and his busy daily schedule immediately following liberation, the great leader founded our party and thereafter, personally formed the Democratic Youth League based on the tradition of the youth movement and the achievements of the Korean Communist Youth League and developed the Democratic Youth League into the Socialist Working Youth League in keeping with the demands of the deepening and developing revolution and construction.

The youths of our country, who loyally uphold the sagacious leadership of the great leader, indoctrinated and reared in the fatherly leader's

bosom, accomplished great achievements which will long shine in the history of the fatherland, devoting their all in the struggle to defend the independence and glory of the fatherland, knocking out U.S. imperialism, in the awesome struggle to build a new society in our country free from exploitation and oppression and transform our fatherland into a rich, strong socialist industrial state.

Amid the flames of this immense revolutionary struggle SWYL organizations and youths, more solidly united around the fatherly leader, have grown and been strengthened into reliable reserves of the party brilliantly continuing and developing generation after generation the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader, into invincible revolutionary ranks unswervingly acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader, breaking through whatever storms and trials.

Today our youths and youth organizations are faced with heavy yet glorious duties.

Our youths are charged with the duty of continuing the revolution and achieving fatherland reunification, our greatest and supreme national task and of shouldering the future of our fatherland.

The Korean revolutionary cause that began in the Paektu forests has not yet been completed. Only when our youths, the rising generation, continue the revolution is it possible to continue it without interruption and complete the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader, to the end.

Today, the ideomental state of our youths is very admirable. Unconditional and absolute loyalty to the fatherly leader is a loftiest ideomental stamp of the youths of our time. Our youths consider it an unsurpassed glory and happiness to dedicate their youth, their lives on the one road of revolution indicated by none but the great leader.

Living in an era of revolution, our youths are fond of struggling, fond of working. Armed with the chuche ideology, the youth are feeling their true reward in working and struggling brimming with surging will to fight, vigor, and fervor holding high the red banner of the three revolutions. Anytime, anywhere, their hearts are burning with single-minded loyalty to find the best way to make the lofty will of the fatherly leader blossom more lustrously, to lessen the concern of the great leader. Today, the creative struggle of the youths and workers is making new miracles and innovations happen day after day in our factories, cooperative farms, cities, and rural villages. This is the indomitable revolutionary spirit of Korean youths fighting, holding it their immutable belief, will to loyally attend the leader all the time and turn into their credo the great leader's revolutionary thought which began on the day the fight was initiated against robber Japanese imperialism in the Paektu forests under the anti-Japanese banner.

Today on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League, the entire youths of our country and SWYL members, holding dearest to their hearts boundless pride and self-esteem for fighting revolution loyally attending the great leader, are brimming with resolute determination to more stoutly fight for the completion of the chuche cause charted by the fatherly leader.

For the Socialist Working Youth League and all youths, it is an unsurpassed glory and happiness to have inherited the brilliant tradition of the youth movement provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

By indomitably continuing and developing the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our youths must become guards, do-or-die unit forever loyal to the leader for generations to come.

12153

CSO: 4208

SOCIALIST PATRIOTISM IS TRUE PATRIOTISM OF THE WORKING CLASS AND WORKING PEOPLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 19-27

[Text] Socialist patriotism is the lofty ideological feeling and revolutionary spirit of the working class and working people who fervently love the socialist system, a great gain of the working class, and the socialist fatherland and devotedly struggle for the consolidation and development.

Socialist patriotism is a powerful weapon for bringing up people as genuine revolutionaries complete with communist features, as fervent patriots and for energetically inspiring the working masses to the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party members and workers, by courageously overcoming all barriers and trials in the lofty spirit of socialist patriotism, were able to energetically move revolution and construction forward and turn our fatherland into a most dignified, energetic, invincible socialist power as it stands today.

Experience shows that the thought of socialist patriotism is an important source for deeply implanting in people's hearts feelings of love for their priceless gains, the socialist system, the fatherland, and the working people, and for energetically inspiring their patriotic devotion to the immense and complex struggle for the revolutionary transformation of nature and society.

All party members and workers, by solidly arming themselves with the thought of socialist patriotism, must more thoroughly prepare themselves as church-oriented genuine communist revolutionaries, as fervent patriots, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and fight with total dedication for the party and revolution, the socialist fatherland and the people, and must energetically realize the revolutionary cause of the working class, the church revolutionary cause.

Socialist patriotism is the lofty ideological feeling of the working class and working people toward the socialist system and the fatherland.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, socialist patriotism is the thought of loving the socialist fatherland where the gains of our revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and the self-supporting national economy are in existence.

Unlike under the capitalist system, under socialism working people typified by workers and peasants fervently love their socialist system and fatherland and have vital interests at stake in the consolidation and development.

The love of the working class and working people toward the socialist fatherland is based on the complete unity of the social system and the interests of the masses of people, and flows from the people-minded, progressive character of the socialist system.

Socialism removes class exploitation of every description along with national oppression, insures the nation of complete independence and prosperity, and provides an independent, creative genuine life for all the working people including the working class. For the masses of working people, the socialist system and the socialist fatherland are the most precious, the most benevolent nest of happiness that cannot be traded.

Therefore, the working class and working people, starting from their social class position and world outlook, hold the ideological feeling of fervently loving their socialist system and fatherland, and a lofty spirit of service toward them. It is precisely here where the ground of socialist patriotism being the innate ideological feeling of the working class and working people lies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Socialist patriotism is the patriotism of the working class and working people aiming for socialism and communism; it combines class consciousness and consciousness of national sovereignty and links the love for their class and system to the love for their people and fatherland." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 379)

Socialist patriotism is patriotism based on thorough class consciousness of the working class.

Class consciousness is at the base of the ideological feeling and activities of the working class and communists struggling for the realization of the socialist and communist cause. Class consciousness is the basis of socialist patriotism and generates true love for the socialist system and fatherland.

Therefore, there cannot be socialist patriotism which is not based on the class consciousness of the working class and without class consciousness it is impossible to speak about socialist patriotism.

Only when the working class and the communists possess a revolutionary class consciousness is it possible for them to hold a lofty revolutionary spirit in fervently loving the socialist system and the fatherland and in devotedly struggling to defend the gains of the revolution to the end and consolidate and develop them.

At the same time, socialist patriotism contains the consciousness of national sovereignty closely linked to the class consciousness of the working class.

The consciousness of national sovereignty thoroughly linked to the class consciousness of the working class--this is an important part of the content of socialist patriotism and a form of the manifestation.

The consciousness of national sovereignty is a resolute will of the nation, a church-oriented consciousness of the nation dedicated to valuing and defending the sovereign rights and dignity of the nation, resolving on their own questions with regard to their fatherland and people, and forever adding luster to the glory of the nation.

The consciousness of national sovereignty forms an important mental framework for defending and adding luster to the dignity and glory of their fatherland and people and making burning patriotic fervor and inexhaustible strength surge in achieving national prosperity.

Socialist patriotism has its important characteristic in thoroughly linking the class consciousness of the working class to the consciousness of national sovereignty and precisely because of this, constitutes an effective weapon for revolution and construction, a weapon which correctly reflects the ideological feeling of the masses of people.

Socialist patriotism combines the love for their class and system with the love for their people and fatherland.

Socialist patriotism is not a simple love for the nation. It is a love for the working people typified by workers and peasants, a love for the socialist system which insures them of freedom and happiness.

The working people such as the working class which represents an overwhelming majority of the society are the masters of revolution and construction who shape history and create all material wealth of the society. Under socialism, the love for the working people such as the working class and their interests are coalesced into one with the love for the nation and national interests. Also, the socialist system forms the most important

and intrinsic content of the socialist fatherland. Only with the socialist system in existence is it possible for the fatherland to become a genuine fatherland of the people and achieve the happy life of the working people typified by the working class and national independence and prosperity.

Thus in socialist patriotism, the love for the working class and working people is coalesced into one with the love for the people and the fatherland and the interests of the working class and working people are organically united with the interests of the nation.

That socialist patriotism organically combines what is class and what is national is importantly related to the fact that the revolutionary struggle of the working class and working people for socialism and communism cannot separate itself from their people and fatherland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"He who is born in Korea wages revolution in Korea for building socialism and communism. Korea's revolution is the basic duty assigned to Korea's communists and people. Away from the Korean nation and Korea's samch'olli kangsan, 3,000 li of the rivers and mountains, it is impossible to speak about Korean revolution nor is it possible to successfully carry out Korean revolution without regard to the history and tradition of Korea and the life sentiments and customs of Koreans. He who does not love his fatherland and people cannot have fervor for his country's revolution nor can he devotedly struggle for the victory." (Ibid., p 380)

Under the present conditions in which there exist national boundaries and each country proceeds to organize life by the nation, one cannot forget his own fatherland and people, and without the love for one's fatherland and people any revolution is unthinkable.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class and the communists for socialism and communism proceeds by the nation, by the country. Unless the working people typified by the working class, as a nation, defend their country's independence and independently, freely achieve development, it is impossible to realize the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause.

The process of building socialism and communism is a process of each country growing and prospering by the nation, in all the realms of political activities, economy, and culture.

From this, the working class and working people aiming for socialism and communism love their nation and in their patriotism, what is class and what is national are closely combined.

Socialist patriotism is patriotism in highest form.

This is accounted for above all by the fact that socialist patriotism, basically different from the "patriotism" of the exploiting class, expresses the interests of the working people typified by the working class which represents an absolute majority of the society.

Socialist patriotism, for the first time in history, represents the interests and aims of the broadest working masses.

As the respected and beloved leader taught, working people typified by the working class represent an overwhelming majority of the society and away from their interests, nation's interests are unthinkable. The capitalist way is the road to exploitation, oppression, enslavement, and ruin; only socialism which represents the interests of working people typified by the working class uproots class exploitation and national oppression and insures the nation of complete independence and prosperity. That is why the communists who struggle for the interests of the absolute majority of working people, for socialism are the dyed-in-the-wool patriots, and none but the working class and working people aiming for their class liberation and socialism can have genuine patriotic feelings.

To the exploiting class and reactionary ruling circles in the capitalist society, there cannot be genuine patriotism. So-called bourgeois patriotism is for the interests of a mere handful of those in the money and in power and has nothing with the interests of the absolute majority of working people.

What makes socialist patriotism patriotism in highest form is the fact that it serves the socialist and communist cause which insures complete independence for the nation and prosperity for the fatherland.

Essentially, socialist patriotism, born as an ideological weapon of the working class, serves it in overturning the old exploiting system and building communist society, the ideal society of mankind.

The working class and working people aiming for socialism and communism, by struggling to eliminate all forms of class exploitation and national oppression, achieve not only their own class liberation but also the prosperity of their fatherland and the complete independence of their nation. Consequently, the sacred struggle of the working class and working people for the victory of the socialist and communist cause is the most precise way of leading the nation to happiness and prosperity and the fatherland to growth and development.

Indeed, socialist patriotism constitutes an energetic ideomental source of making people hold the most fervent feelings of love for the socialist fatherland built with the blood and sweat of the people and for the working people, and of dynamically inspiring them to patriotic exploits.

Socialist patriotism is a noble ideological feeling toward the socialist system, the fatherland, and the working people, and as such, forms an important ideomental feature of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To love one's class and people, to fervently love his party and fatherland is one of the loftiest traits innate in the working class." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 485)

Socialist patriotism is a lofty trait which the communists and working people must possess.

This, above all, is related to the historical mission shouldered by the working class and the communists.

The working class and the communists hold it their mission, acting under the leadership of the leader, to liberate the working masses from exploitation and oppression, achieve the sovereign rights and prosperity of the nation, and build socialist and communist society where the people enjoy independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

In order to acquit themselves fully of this lofty mission, they overturn the old exploiting system in their country, establish a genuine people's administration, and proceed to complete the socialist and communist cause, continuing the revolution.

The working class and the communists, holding a feeling of love for the people and fatherland where is being achieved the socialist and communist cause, in their capacity as the true protectors, representatives of national interests, defend national sovereign rights and glory and struggle for the growth and prosperity of the nation.

Again, what makes socialist patriotism a lofty trait which the working class and the communists must possess is that their revolutionary struggle in itself for socialism and communism comprehensively embodies the interests of the fatherland and people and is a struggle for national prosperity and growth.

The socialist and communist cause cannot be achieved without the struggle to realize the aspirations and aims of the fatherland and people, and the growth and prosperity of the fatherland and people can be successfully realized only through the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause.

Therefore, only when the working class and the communists possess heightened socialist patriotism can they brilliantly realize the socialist and communist cause and achieve the prosperity of the fatherland and people.

For the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, possessors of the loftiest communist traits, socialist patriotism constitutes their important ideomental quality.

The chuche-oriented communists hold the great leader's revolutionary thought, the immortal chuche ideology, as their immutable credo, as their revolutionary world outlook, and are the genuine revolutionaries who hold as their first life loyalty to the leader, which is the highest expression of party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness.

What accounts for the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possessing the loftiest thought of socialist patriotism is the fact above all that they are holding the great chuche ideology as their revolutionary credo, as their world outlook.

Socialist patriotism is an ideomental feature of people, and how high its loftiness is, is determined by how high the world outlook is, on which the former is based.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, because they hold as their immutable world outlook the immortal chuche ideology which occupies the most brilliant place in the ideological development of mankind, have warmest hearts for their party and their country's revolution, their fatherland and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To establish chuche means holding an attitude befitting a master toward one's country's revolution and construction. To put it another way, it means embodying the independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude in solving all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks primarily with his own strength in keeping with the specific conditions of his country from an independent position and creative position." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 204)

The immortal chuche ideology is a thorough revolutionary thought of the working class and as such, is a great ideology which makes it possible for man to be faithful to his country's revolution, to the interests of his fatherland and people, to solve all questions arising in revolution and construction independently with his own strength according to his credo, and to acquit himself fully of his high responsibility and role as a master of the revolution.

The chuche ideology makes it possible to love and value all the precious things built with the blood and sweat of working people, to thoroughly defend the independent stand and attitude of a nation, forever adding luster to it.

The chuche ideology calls for faithfully serving the masses of working people, thinking out the solution to all questions with the working masses in the center.

Because they hold the great chuche ideology as their unwavering credo, as their revolutionary world outlook, the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possess the loftiest revolutionary features and communist traits of being above all faithful to their party and revolution, their fatherland and people, and of devotedly struggling for the enrichment, strengthening, development, and unending glory of their fatherland and people.

Also, what makes the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possessors of the loftiest thought of socialist patriotism is that they are people holding spotless loyalty to the great leader.

The spirit of socialist patriotism which embodies fervent love and heightened spirit of service for one's fatherland and working people is intensively expressed in loyalty to the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the personifier of the interests of our revolution, our fatherland, the entire working people, and is an affectionate father of the people who directs his magnanimous concern to the working people with the most fervent love for them.

What the great leader wills and wishes is none other than the aspiration and will of our fatherland, our people, our nation, and all the lines and policies the leader lays down comprehensively and deeply reflect the interests of our revolution, our fatherland, our people, and contain his warm love and concern for the people.

Personally shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and people during the dark period of national suffering, the great leader organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, a struggle that has taken its brilliantly shining place in history, struck down Japanese imperialism, regained the lost fatherland for our people, and built in this liberated land a people's paradise where the working masses live a free and happy life.

Because of the presence of the great leader, there is the benevolent and glorious socialist fatherland for our people, there is the rewarding life of the people forever blossoming within it, there is the unending prosperity of the fatherland of chuche.

Today, in this land of our fatherland, all that is beautiful and priceless which has been built, such precious gains of the revolution represent the fruition of the tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader. In page after page of the glory-filled travels of our prideful socialist fatherland are contained the untold labor and concern of the great leader

who has been devoting his all solely to the fatherland, the people, the revolution, and the warm love and attention of the great leader for our people.

For our people, the benevolent bosom of the fatherland is none other than the affectionate bosom of the fatherly leader who provides today's great happiness.

Away from loyalty to the great leader it is impossible to speak about genuine socialist patriotism; and he who is devoid of warm love for his socialist fatherland and working people and is not faithful to them, cannot be truly loyal to the fatherly leader.

Therefore, the love of our people for the socialist fatherland is synonymous with a warm heart eager to acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader, forever loyally attending the great leader. A noble heart to be forever loyal to the fatherly leader--this is the loftiest revolutionary spirit and heightened revolutionary consciousness of he who is determined to devote his all to our party and revolution, our socialist fatherland and people the leader is leading.

The noble thought of socialist patriotism the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possess is rooted in the brilliant tradition established by the leader amid the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which the great leader organized and led.

The respected and beloved leader, who personified love for the fatherland and the people on the highest plane, indoctrinated and reared members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas in socialist patriotism amid the flames of the infinitely arduous anti-Japanese struggle, and set priceless examples of it through practice.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who grew up in the bosom of the great leader thought with all their hearts of the fatherland where the land is soaked with the sweat of their ancestors and their remains are buried, and of the suffering of their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters ill-clad and hungry under the oppressive rule of Japanese imperialism; and it was with this thought that they demonstrated matchless heroism and self-sacrifice in the fight to strike down Japanese imperialism, looking forward to the bright future of the fatherland to be restored.

The noble tradition of socialist patriotism established by the great leader during the arduous anti-Japanese struggle was comprehensively and brilliantly continued and developed in the course of building a new society following liberation, and became a true model, a priceless heritage in the ideomental life of our working class and workers.

By stoutly moving forward under the sagacious leadership of the leader, inheriting the brilliant tradition of socialist patriotism established

by the great leader, our people were able to uplift to today's high level the position of our fatherland and people courageously overcoming all barriers and formidable trials, and usher in a new era of national prosperity and growth.

Our working class and people, because they are experiencing more deeply than anyone else the preciousness of the socialist system and the socialist fatherland provided by the great leader, are energetically striving to realize the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause, with warm loyalty to the great leader, the fatherland, the people.

3

The spirit of socialist patriotism highly displayed among party members and workers is an important guarantee for victory in our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Today, the heavy revolutionary duties facing us and developing realities call on party members and workers to more highly demonstrate socialist patriotism in all areas of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

All party members and workers, deeply conscious of the demands of the times and revolution and totally devoting their overflowing patriotic fervor to the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, must further consolidate and develop our socialist system and more solidly consolidate the foundations of the fatherland for the happiness of posterity.

Most important in highly enhancing their spirit of socialist patriotism is for party members and workers to be forever loyal to the leader, holding the national pride and self-esteem for waging revolution loyally attending the great leader.

Because the glory and dignity our fatherland enjoys is linked to none but the revered name of the great leader, the fervent love of our people for the socialist fatherland and the lofty ideological feeling of socialist patriotism are all linked to boundless loyalty to the great leader, as one.

Away from the boundless national pride and self-esteem for waging revolution loyally attending the great leader, away from warm loyalty to the leader, love for the fatherland and people is unthinkable nor can victory be expected in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

All party members and workers, holding dearest to their hearts the great national pride and self-esteem for waging revolution loyally attending the great leader whom our people have waited for thousands of years in their history and acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty along the one road of the glorious revolution the leader leads, must achieve the unending prosperity of our fatherland and people.

The spirit of socialist patriotism among party members and workers is expressed in their devoted struggle to warmly love the socialist system of our country and the gains of revolution and to ceaselessly consolidate and develop them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must make workers clearly understand the intrinsic character and superiority of the socialist system, resolutely struggle to defend the system, and positively struggle for the growth and development of the fatherland and the prosperity of our people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 550)

The socialist system of our country is a priceless gain of the revolution scored in the revolutionary struggle over a long period of time under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and is a cradle of happiness providing an independent and creative life for the masses of people.

It is in forever loving, consolidating, and developing our socialist system which has a revolutionary administration of the workers and peasants firmly established, has a solid self-supporting national economy built, and has brilliant national culture blossoming, where an important guarantee for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of posterity is. Our people cannot yield to anyone the socialist system of our country which they themselves selected and whose superiority and vitality have been incontrovertibly proved; they must stoutly fight on to further consolidate and develop the system.

When all party members and workers, clearly understanding the true superiority of our country's socialist system, fight on dedicating body and mind to resolutely protect and defend this gain of socialism our people scored with their priceless sweat and blood and forever add luster to it, our socialist system will come to display even greater might and invincible vitality and the socialist fatherland will come to be further enriched, strengthened, and developed.

Socialist patriotism lives in concrete form in the ideological feeling of people and is clearly expressed in practical action.

To admirably fulfill assigned revolutionary duties at their work sites and outposts with a stand and attitude befitting masters of the country and revolution, to sincerely participate in collective labor, to meticulously run national housekeeping--all this is an important demand of the spirit of socialist patriotism.

Under our socialist system where the masses of people are the masters of the state and society, success or failure in all tasks arising in production, construction, and state management depends in the final analysis on

the stand and attitude befitting masters with which the masses of people who are in direct charge of the tasks work and live.

Consciousness befitting masters--precisely from this flows a heightened sense of responsibility to carry out any task to the end no matter how difficult and heavy it may be and so do strong will and creative initiative to break through on their own whatever barriers and bottlenecks.

Precisely, he who responsibly fulfills his assigned task for the party, for the revolution, firmly standing at his revolutionary outpost with a heightened sense of consciousness and responsibility as the master of the country, the master of the revolution, is a fervent patriot, a genuine revolutionary.

If our party members and workers are to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role truly as Korea's patriots, a chuche-oriented revolutionaries, they must still better and more admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks in their respective branches, at their respective units, with a stand and attitude befitting masters of the revolution.

Such happenings wherein one does not rack his brains to creditably carry out his assigned revolutionary task, works no more than he is told to, fails to break through bottlenecks and barriers on his own, does not move until superiors resolve them and push him from behind--these are the manifestation of a lack of the stand and attitude befitting masters of the revolution.

Manufacturing what is nonexistent, seeking out what is in short supply, creating all the necessary conditions on their own, highly displaying the consciousness and initiative befitting masters of the revolution, all party members and workers must mobilize all possibilities to the full potential and energetically move revolution and construction forward.

To constantly use their heads to creditably carry out the revolutionary duties assigned by the great leader, to tenaciously work displaying all their creative initiative--this is a lofty mental and moral feature of those who love the socialist fatherland and work for the happiness of the people; only by such patriotic devotion can our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks more victoriously move forward.

To sincerely participate in labor, to preserve and love the collective properties of the state and society, to meticulously run national house-keeping--this is one of the important traits of a genuine patriot, the communist.

True patriots, genuine revolutionaries, do not look for any glory or reward but solely work, devoting their all, to enrich, strengthen, and develop the fatherland and build a happy life for the people. Precisely for this reason, whether anyone looks or not, whether anyone knows or not, they

quietly work at their work sites, substantively carrying out their assigned revolutionary tasks. This, they consider, is a reward in itself.

Our party members and workers, wherever they may be doing whatever work, must deeply understand that that is glorious work to enrich and strengthen the fatherland and contribute to providing happiness for posterity. With this understanding they must sincerely participate in collective labor, be the first ahead of others to put their shoulders to difficult work, and make their assigned revolutionary work a big success.

When all party members and workers highly display patriotic devotion at their work sites in this way it will be possible for our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks to more dynamically move forward and for the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader for building a happier, more prosperous communist paradise in this land at the earliest possible date, to blossom in full bloom.

The collective properties of the state and society are the fruits of labor of the workers and are priceless assets for the entire people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All workers must be indoctrinated so that they may strive to preserve and love the state properties, social properties, as the collective assets of the people, properly manage the collective economy and meticulously run national housekeeping." (Ibid., p 380)

In the socialist society the important properties of the country belong to the collective ownership of the people and constitute solid resources not only for our own generation but for succeeding generations as well.

If party members and workers haphazardly handle the collective properties of the state and society failing to carefully tend them or waste them, then no matter how much more construction and production is done with utmost efforts, it will not make the life any better nor will enrich and strengthen the country.

Clearly understanding that their shares are in the social wealth, that as the social wealth increases they themselves and posterity will come to live that much better, all party members and workers must strive to preserve and love the collective properties of country and tend them with all their hearts. Only he who so does is a true patriot; again, only then will it be possible to rapidly improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people and further enrich and strengthen the country.

Our party members and workers, along with preserving and loving the wealth our people have already created, must meticulously run national house-keeping.

Only by meticulously running national housekeeping is it possible to ceaselessly increase the wealth of the country and society by utilizing existing resources to the maximum efficacy.

In our country where the masses of people are the masters of the state and society, it is none other than the masses of people who are also the masters of national housekeeping.

When all party members and workers more meticulously, steadfastly, and diligently run national housekeeping with responsibility, we can, with present resources, live better and further enrich and strengthen the country.

He who from the stand as the master of the country, as the master of the revolution, uses with utmost care the priceless wealth of the state and society, produces more with less materials, less funds, less labor, and pays meticulous care to manufacturing each piece of every product, is the true housekeeper, the genuine patriot our party demands today.

Clearly understanding that it is in steadfastly, diligently, and substantively running national housekeeping where an important potential for accelerating production and construction and improving the standard of living for the people lies, our party members and workers must strive in all branches, at all units to conserve one grain of rice, one piece of iron, one drop of oil, and carefully handle the priceless facilities, supplies, and raw materials, as if they were their own, for the most effective use.

We must preserve and love them, be it one tree, one grass plant, the rivers and mountains of our fatherland, and all buildings which are the fruits of the creative labor of the people; and in making one unit of machine, one unit of a family dwelling, one piece of pencil, one piece of toy, we must devote our wisdom with all our hearts to give it the polish of beauty and elegance.

Socialist construction in the northern half of the republic is proceeding amid fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

To solidly defend the gains of socialism from enemy encroachment and reunify the divided fatherland is the loftiest duty facing our people.

As long as the country and the people remain divided, as long as our brethren of one blood are oppressed by the foreign aggressors and their lackeys, and as long as this state of misfortune is left alone, no communist, no patriot of Korea can claim to have fully discharged his duty.

We absolutely cannot afford to be complacent with the achievements in the northern half of the republic nor can we forget our brethren in the

southern region for a moment. We must reunify the fatherland within our generation without fail and hand down a unified fatherland to the next generation.

Clearly understanding that reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme national duty of our revolution, all party members and workers must more deeply engrave in their hearts the soaring hatred and hostility against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, and more stoutly fight on to put an end at the earliest possible date to the tragedy of split territory and divided people and to advance that day when our brethren in the southern region too will be living happily together with us.

By more dynamically moving revolution and construction forward, highly displaying the spirit of socialist patriotism in all spheres of work and life in keeping with such realistic demands of our revolution, and by more solidly consolidating the might of the socialist fatherland, our party members and workers must keep adding luster to the resourcefulness and glory of the Korean people.

The spirit of socialist patriotism by no means can be generated spontaneously among party members and workers. This can be highly displayed only when all party members and workers possess a firm working class stand and revolutionary principles through steady indoctrination work.

All party organizations and functionaries, strengthening chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, among party members and workers on the one hand and energetically launching socialist patriotism indoctrination, must thoroughly prepare them as fervent revolutionaries, genuine patriots devotedly fighting only for the great leader, for the fatherland and the people, anytime anywhere.

Also, party organizations, by conducting socialist patriotism indoctrination closely linking it to revolutionary tradition indoctrination, must make all party members and workers follow the examples of the lofty spirit of socialist patriotism of the late anti-Japanese revolutionaries and popularize the numerous heroic struggle achievements and affirmative examples emerging in the various branches of socialist construction today.

At the same time, it is imperative to make the history and geography of our country well understood among party members and workers and to steadily conduct indoctrination work aimed at properly continuing and developing the outstanding national cultural heritages our people have created.

Party members and workers, by more highly displaying their fiery loyalty to the great leader and warm socialist patriotism for the socialist fatherland in all spheres of work and life in keeping with the demands of the new developing phase of our revolution, must score a greater victory in revolution and construction and strive to keep solidly providing unending prosperity for the fatherland and happiness for posterity.

A MONUMENTAL WORK PORTRAYING IMMORTAL EXPLOITS, A GREAT HISTORY--ON FEATURE FILM 'WORLD CONFLAGRATION'

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 28-35

[Article by Yi Chong-sun]

[Text] Today, our literature and arts are faced with the task of creating more, better revolutionary works positively contributing to thoroughly arming party members and workers with the chuche world outlook.

If literature and the arts are to contribute to arming the masses of people with the chuche world outlook, it is imperative that creative works high in ideological artistry capable of practically aiding in unitary ideology indoctrination, revolutionary indoctrination, socialist patriotism indoctrination must be produced in quantity. In this connection, it is of particular import to create literary works depicting in depth the glory-filled revolutionary history and immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To portray the noble image of the great leader who from the time he early set out on the road to revolution to this day has been devoting his whole life with total dedication solely to the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people, to depict in depth the brilliant revolutionary history and immortal achievements of the leader, so as to indoctrinate our people today and hand them down to posterity--this is not only a burning question which the movie art on the party level must solve but also a most glorious task aimed at making the pressing, long-cherished wishes of our people come true.

Recently, the movie art branch released feature film "World Conflagration" reverently carrying in the film the great image of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot, the national hero, the ever victorious iron-willed commander, victoriously organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and admirably depicting the brilliant revolutionary activities of Mother Kang Pan-sok and Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, the resolute communist fighters.

Indeed this marks an epochal event of immense significance in the revolutionary history of our people and the developing history of the movie art.

Feature film "World Conflagration" is a masterpiece of extraordinary excellence, a monumental work comprehensively embodying in depth the great thought on chuche-oriented literary arts.

A most important part of the achievement of feature film "World Conflagration" is the admirable embodiment of the unique chuche-oriented literary arts thought on properly solving the question of historical facts and artistry in truth in creating works of literary arts.

To properly solve the question of historical facts and artistry in truth is an important demand arising in common in creating all works of literary arts, indeed one of the basic demands arising in creating works of a historical documentary nature, especially a work depicting the revolutionary history of the great leader.

This is so because above all it is a very important question bearing on whether or not the position and the immense significance which the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader holds in the revolutionary history of our country and the revolutionary history of world working class is precisely portrayed in artistic form.

The revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader is a glory-filled revolutionary history which takes the highest and most brilliant place in the history of mankind and is a most revolutionary, people-minded history that none but a great leader of the working class can shape.

Therefore, only if a work on the revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader truthfully portrays it with vivacity in artistic form thoroughly based on historical facts can it completely protect, continue, and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party achieved by the great leader and convey to tens of thousands of generations to come the immortal achievements of the great leader which have greatly contributed to the shaping of the history of mankind.

Feature film "World Conflagration" admirably embodies our party's chuche-oriented literary arts thought on weaving the plot of a work based on historical characters and historical facts.

As the film shows, the basic plot of this work evolves around historical events and actions in which Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon led into the homeland an armed detachment of the Korean Revolutionary Army on personal orders of the great leader who had earlier laid down a chuche-oriented revolutionary line on Korean revolution at the historic K'alun meeting, and launched aggressive military and political activities in areas of P'abal-ri, Iwon, Pukch'ong, and Hongwon in the course of which he was betrayed by a renegade, was arrested by the Japanese police, was put behind bars but still carrying on in-prison struggle laden with hardships.

The film is a historical documentary faithfully recreating the revolutionary realities and a genre of the times in Korea by unfolding the human relations of historical characters based on historical events in the period of a revolutionary turnaround from the early summer of 1930 when the great leader proclaimed before the whole world the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas to the time he organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The immense power of influence this film possesses lies in that even though it is faithfully based on historical facts, it vividly dramatizes in artistic form with truth the intrinsic nature and significance of the historical facts, not a mere mechanical recreation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Writers of film literature, in writing based on factual materials, must ably handle events in such a way as to insure their work of high ideological artistry, not a mere mechanical translation of the materials. If factual materials are mechanically translated in a work, it is possible it will result in lessening the value of the work." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," pp 474-475)

As the respected and beloved leader taught, if they are to write good works, writers must know plentiful factual materials and ably handle them with ideological artistry. No matter how good the materials may be, their mechanical translation does not produce a work of art. Only when the depiction of significant historical facts is dramatized in artistic form with truth it is possible for the work to have high ideological artistry and consequently, to become an admirable textbook for the revolutionary struggle and life.

Feature film "World Conflagration" admirably embodies the principle of our party on chuche-oriented works calling for artistically generalizing the depiction of even one historical case or event in such a way as to show the full aspects of the times, social beings, and life.

This film, even though it is thoroughly based on historical events, does not mechanically enumerate them but richly portrays from many angles the life underlying each and every event; in this way, the film deeply delves into the intrinsic nature of the historical events and very broadly generalizes the significance. That is why we see in this film a complete consistency of historical facts with artistry in truth.

As an example of this, we can refer to the scenes portraying the military and political activities launched by members of the armed detachment of the Korean Revolutionary Army in areas of Hwangsuwon ridge and P'abal-ri.

The length of time Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon and members of the armed detachment launched military and political activities in areas of Hwangsuwon

ridge and P'abal-ri is no more than a few days but in this short period of time many dramatic events take place in the areas. No sooner the members of the armed detachment cross the Yalu than they witness the miserable life of the unfortunate people ill-clad, hungry, and trampled on by the ruthless plunder and oppression of the Japanese imperialists. They see "Obbasi" [a digger wasp] the vicious enemy close down the night school room, Pongim arrested, and the young Yongnam die struck down by a sword. They also witness Kang Mun-ho's wife tormented and humiliated by "Obbasi" and lumbermen fall into a logjam and drown.

In this way through the eyes of members of the armed detachment of the Korean Revolutionary Army the film shows the fatherland where the people have no place to live or even die in and the tragic life of our people who die every day, every hour at the hands of the Japanese imperialist scoundrels and their lackeys, who are separated from their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters forced by adverse circumstances, and who are ill-clad and hungry. Thus each and every one of the scenes is an epitome of the reality of Korea, a Korea turned into one big prison, one living hell.

Through such artistic generalization the film energetically proves the truth of the anti-imperialist revolutionary thought and the validity of the anti-Japanese armed struggle line of the great leader who teaches that it is in the scheme of things that where there is oppression there is resistance, that the masses of an oppressed people, in order to liberate themselves, must necessarily bear arms and fight in direct confrontation with the imperialists.

Also the film while basically portraying Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon's military and political activities in the homeland and his in-prison struggle, nevertheless provides an artistic generalization which makes it entirely possible for a viewer to gain an understanding of his entire life.

The film, even though it does not actually portray in scenes the earlier life of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, but through the developing life between Madame Kang Pan-sok and Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, between Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon and Ch'oe Kyong-un and Kang Mun-ho, depicts life in such a way as to make it possible for a viewer to understand the effort, resoluteness, noble humanity of Mr. Kim Hyong-chik and Madame Kang Pan-sok behind Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon growing up as a resolute communist.

From the unforgettable conversation about significant past events between Madame Kang Pan-sok and Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon in a shack in Antu on the eve of the expedition into the fatherland, from Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon and Ch'oe Kyong-un atop Hwangsuwon under the beautiful night sky of the fatherland reminiscing with moving emotions about Mr. Kim Hyong-chik we come to draw a picture of the earlier life of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon and to look up to the revered image of Mr. Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and a great forerunner who had redirected the nationalist movement into a communist movement, dedicating

himself with his lofty "aim" solely to national salvation day in, day out. And we come to clearly understand how the ground was broken for the Korean revolution and how it was continued and developed by the great leader.

In particular, the fact that even though the basic plot is Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon's activities in the homeland, the film nevertheless places the revered image of the great leader in a place of honor in the picture and depicts in depth the glorious revolutionary activities of the leader who founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and launched the anti-Japanese armed struggle in earnest represents a success of extraordinary excellence in artistic generalization.

In the dazzling shafts of the sun in the eternal forests members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas stand in a row and shout manse, shaking heaven and earth.

The Mother, overcome by emotions, looks at the members of the Guerrillas. The people, too, shout manse at the top of their lungs.

Amid the shouts of manse shaking heaven and earth, the sun of the nation, the peerless patriot, the iron-willed commander, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song approaches the formation. The great leader waves his hand in response to the storm of applause, mounts the platform, and delivers the historic speech proclaiming before the whole world the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas.

How long is it that this day has been waited for? Members of the Guerrillas, the people, and yes, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, Ch'oe Kyong-un and Kang Mun-ho, too, in prison thousands of li away, on receipt of this moving news, shouted and shouted "manse!" choking on the lump in the throat.

The Mother, swept up in moving emotions and jubilation, watches each and every member of the Guerrillas with loving eye and embraces him warmly in her bosom. Choking, overcome by this warm love, members of the Guerrillas get misty-eyed and tears run down their cheeks.

Swiftly, the scene changes and the sacred mountain of the revolution, Paektu Mountain, majestically soars.

The commanding appearance of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, as if on a white horse looking far into the future of the trampled fatherland, and the columns of the heroic Korean People's Revolutionary Army racing forward with a gale force to the sacred war of fatherland restoration on battle orders of the great leader ...

These epic scenes are the most dramatic inspiring moving emotions in the audience and represent the height of elucidation of the chuche ideology in film.

Through these dramatic scenes the film sings on a lofty note the glory-filled revolutionary movement travels of the great leader who early set out on the road to revolution, formed the Korean Revolutionary Army, a revolutionary armed organization, the first of its kind in our country, dispatched members of the Korean Revolutionary Army to various areas to solidly organize bases for anti-Japanese armed struggle, at last founded based thereon the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, developed our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and communist movement to a new higher level, ushered in a new era for the Korean revolution, saved the destiny of our fatherland and people, and compiled immortal achievements that will shine for tens of thousands of generations to come.

Thus, even though it basically portrays the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon in the homeland, the film nevertheless widely extends its portrayal to the great leader founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and organizing and commanding the armed struggle in earnest, makes the audience feel with all their hearts the rugged road of revolution he negotiates, the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party he establishes, the victory and glory to which he leads the Korean revolution, and inspires the audience to reaffirm their resolute determination to fight to the end to complete the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader.

Precisely it is here where lies the validity and invincible vitality of the thought of our party on chuche-oriented literary arts which makes this film a great historical documentary master piece that it is, in which historical facts and artistry in truth are flawlessly combined.

Feature film "World Conflagration" also achieves a great success in elucidating the intrinsic nature and great social significance of historic events that actually took place during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

To elucidate in depth the intrinsic nature of historical events and generalize their significance in width is one of the basic questions arising in creating historical documentaries and as such, is an important guarantee for enhancing the ideological and artistic qualities of a documentary. This is so because each and every historical event that took place during the anti-Japanese struggle period is a revolutionary event of immense significance in the history of the Korean communist movement and the national liberation struggle, and furthermore, in each event is embodied the intrinsic nature of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The scene in feature film "World Conflagration" portraying the raid on the Naejung police post, P'abal-ri, is a shining model of in-depth elucidation of the intrinsic nature and significance of a historical event.

To be sure, chief police officer the scoundrel of Naejung police post, P'abal-ri, is a mere Japanese policeman stationed deep in the mountains. But this scoundrel is the most outrageous, ruthless, cunning murder

fiend in the P'abal-ri area, and as such, has won the distinction of being nicknamed "obbasi."

In clarifying the intrinsic nature of the scoundrel "obbasi" as a stereotype of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the film presents a sharp portrayal of all the tragic things happening in the P'abal-ri area, linking them to the scoundrel's atrocities. By portraying the scoundrel "obbasi" as the root cause of all the misfortune and suffering of the people in the Hwangsuwon and P'abal-ri areas, as a diabolical murder fiend, the film succeeds in depicting the scoundrel as a stereotype of the aggressors personifying the traits of Japanese policemen characterized by bestiality, ruthlessness, viciousness, craftiness. Therefore, the shot fired into the high sky of P'abal-ri is not a mere signal of the execution of one Japanese policeman but an energetic declaration of war by the Korean Revolutionary Army on the Japanese imperialists.

The film also thoroughly embodies the principle of realism in portraying the dramatic circumstances leading to the execution of the scoundrel "obbasi."

Essentially, the scoundrel "obbasi" could have been shot to death at Hwangsuwon by Kang Mun-ho. But the circumstances at the time were not sufficient enough to execute the scoundrel. The film persists in following the course in which grievances against the scoundrel "obbasi" are piled in the hearts of the people in the Hwangsuwon and P'abal-ri areas until at last the scoundrel is executed when a major tragedy strikes the lumberyard. That is why the viewers, as they watch Comrade Kim Kyong-kwon execute the scoundrel "obbasi" come to accept it as an explosion of the pent-up grievances of the Korean people, as the report of a smoking gun confirming the inevitability of the armed struggle line laid down by the great leader, as an echo of the revolution dynamically calling the masses of people to the armed struggle.

Another important part of the success of feature film "World Conflagration" is that it admirably insures philosophical profundity of the work.

The great church-oriented literary arts thought teaches that a decisive guarantee for insuring the philosophical profundity of a work lies in the selection of good seed containing immense sociopolitical significance and in vivid generalization of the human characters who raise it in artistic form. To put it another way, only when a basic question arising in social life is held as a seed and is elucidated from the position of lofty anthropology can the philosophical depth of a work be insured.

The question of philosophical profundity of portrayal in feature film "World Conflagration" was brilliantly solved only by thoroughly embodying the ideas of the seed of a literary arts work elucidated by the church-oriented literary arts thought and the demands of communist anthropology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that for man, a social being, sociopolitical life is more valuable than physical life. Even though he is alive physically, if forsaken socially and deprived of independent stand and attitude politically, then he is as good as dead as a social being. Precisely because of this, revolutionaries consider it several times more glorious to die fighting for freedom than live in slavery to others." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 273)

Through portrayal of the resourcefulness of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, a resolute communist fighter glorifying the priceless political life to the end keeping indomitable revolutionary faith and integrity in the face of the enemy's barbaric tortures and under whatever difficult and complex conditions, the film gives a profound artistic answer to the question what kind of a man a chuche-oriented communist is.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon's talk with the Japanese bureau chief of police affairs and his confrontation with scoundrel Ch'oe Chin-p'al the ugly renegade are among very important scenes.

Foolish as it is, in an attempt by whatever methods to break the revolutionary faith and integrity of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, the Japanese imperialists send their bureau chief of police affairs to the prison to interrogate Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon.

In an opening scene the film shows the scoundrel bureau chief of police affairs asking Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon a question if he, the comrade, thinks he can cope with "the Great Japanese Empire" with empty hands.

Aiming a stare brimming with hatred and contempt at the heinous aggressor, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon solemnly declares:

"Yes, we can. To us, there are arms that can. And to us, there is another weapon that can but which you don't have: revolutionary faith and indomitable will willing to die than bend. This will burn you all, you "the Great Japanese Empire" and all the aggressors and plunderers in the world."

This solemn declaration of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon's is the basic theme thought running through the film.

Clearly setting forth as its basic theme the fundamental question of vital importance in the life and struggle of man, a social being, the film proceeds to profoundly clarify on what the faith in revolution and indomitable will of a chuche-oriented communist is based, how immense the strength of a revolutionary possessed of such revolutionary integrity and will is, and how valuable the political life is.

Laying down as its basic theme the fundamental question arising in social life, the film focuses all events on elucidating it, and moreover, sharply delves into human characters in such a way as to make the question become

self-evident in the portrayal of the complex and varying human relations. Here, the portrayal of the revolutionary faith and life credo of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, in sharp contrast to the "life philosophy" of scoundrel Ch'oe Chin-p'al, the ugly renegade of revolution, is of very great import in insuring the film of philosophical depth.

Ch'oe Chin-p'al is a scoundrel who sustains his unworthy life on the reward for informing on many revolutionaries and patriots, becoming an ugly running dog for the Japanese imperialists as the Japanese imperialist suppression worsens and revolution becomes arduous. As this ugly betrayer of the revolution holds forth on reality, on the fatherland, on life, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, directing his stare of hatred at the ugly face of Ch'oe Chin-p'al the renegade who is servilely flattering the Japanese imperialists in an attempt to preserve his life no better than a dog's sharply exposes the criminal acts of the traitor against the fatherland and the people and the reactionary nature of his so-called "life philosophy."

"... you would never know how much more becoming and how much more rewarding it was in those days when you used to go around on the national movement if only in words. But you shall never again invoke the priceless, sacred name of the fatherland, not ever. You scoundrel! Do you realize what price you have paid for the distinction as a traitor, you filthy scoundrel?"

Terror stricken by this stern condemnation, scoundrel Ch'oe Chin-p'al cowers, trembles like an aspen leaf, slinks away with the tail between his legs. Here the viewers come to see in the eye and understand the ugliness and reactionary nature of the "life philosophy" of those who have fallen to traitors, to see the noble features of a true patriot, a resolute revolutionary who does not bend even at the limits of endurance, to feel with all their hearts the greatness of the strength of a church-oriented communist and where the true living of a social being lies.

Precisely because of such resolute revolutionary faith and credo, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon fights against the enemy, defying all sorts of vicious tortures, and with a superhuman will surpassing the imagination, calmly walks on "modagup'an" [? spiked board], shouting "long live Korean revolution!"

The noble image of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon is symbolic of the victorious advance of the Korean communist braving the forest of Japanese imperialist bayonets and sings the praise of the immutable revolutionary credo and will of the church-oriented communist who values political life more than physical life and glorifies it to the last moment of his life.

Still another important part of the success of feature film "World Conflagration" is the brilliant embodiment of the church literary arts thought on turning works of revolutionary literary arts into communist anthropology.

The theory on turning literature into communist anthropology is an outstanding one constituting the core of the great chuche literary arts thought.

Portraying social being and life is literature but merely portraying social being and life does not make it true anthropology. As the chuche literary arts thought of our party teaches, in order to become true anthropology, literature must create a model of a communist social being, placing out in front the question of independent stand and attitude and the question of independent social being.

The chuche literary arts thought, starting from the doctrine of the great chuche philosophy, calls for portraying revolutionaries and the masses of people struggling to protect independent stand and attitude, as live social beings. Without live social beings there cannot be portrayal in literature, and without portrayal it is impossible to make the innate nature of literature come alive.

If in portraying a revolutionary a work confines itself to depicting his political credo and strong will, failing to portray his rich mental world under concrete conditions of life, the portrayal of social being cannot but be dry and arid. Therefore, only if the strong will and political credo of revolutionaries and also the concrete ideas and feelings, ideals and aims surfacing from their lives are depicted in depth from many sides is it possible to create models of revolutionaries alive as if in reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... writers and artists, instead of enumerating abstract, dull slogans in their works, must portray in depth in a concrete manner the noble patriotism of our people through the ideas, feelings, and lives of people alive in reality." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 1, 2d impression, p 290)

By portraying in depth from many angles the indomitable revolutionary credo and integrity of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon and also his rich ideological feelings and noble humanity emerging in his life, all in accordance with the demands of the chuche literary arts thought, feature film "World Conflagration" ranks high as communist anthropology.

By no means is it easy, in an artistic work as a historical documentary, to portray the cast of characters as vivid social beings as if alive in reality.

It is imperative to portray in depth not only the high political nature but also the noble and rich humanity and revolutionary integrity, all the more so in the case of portraying the great life of a great revolutionary.

Feature film "World Conflagration," first of all making the individual characteristics of the cast of characters come vividly alive based on such demands of communist anthropology, presents the revolutionaries as live social beings.

Through such anecdotes as that after reading a love story he was telling his friends about it when he was scolded by his elder brother or that one day he hit a piping hot noodle bowl with his head sustaining a scar, the film realistically portrays the childhood of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon when he already learned to love reading, was spirited, full of vigor.

Again, in portraying the relations of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon with Ch'oe Kyong-un and Kang Mun-ho the film portrays the relations not merely as those between he who guides and those who are guided but as warm comradesly relations between the trio solidly united in one ideological will. Through the portrayal of members of the armed detachment of the Korean Revolutionary Army who are solidly united in beautiful, lofty, warm revolutionary integrity, the film ably shows the Korean communists thoroughly armed with the *chuche* life outlook are people possessed of beautiful, noble humanity and warm revolutionary camaraderie.

In particular, the scene wherein on the eve of leavetaking the Great Mother of Korea, Madame Kang Pan-sok, and Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon exchange significant talks under the moonlit sky is moving.

As she sews the clothes late into the night for her brother-in-law who will be leaving at dawn for the fatherland so dear to her heart night and day, Madame Kang Pan-sok speaks about the childhood of her brother-in-law, about her family at Man'gyongdae and Ch'ilgol, and about her dear brother in prison. And concerned about her brother-in-law about to set out on a long and rugged road, the Mother recalls the words of Mr. Kim Hyong-chik who earlier passed away before making his wishes come true, and kindly tells Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon to take the words to heart. Indeed, as the viewers see this dramatic scene brimming with love, trust, and great expectation, they cannot hold back their tears at the boundlessly affectionate, gracious, noble character of the Great Mother of Korea, Madame Kang Pan-sok, who has been devoting her whole life only for the restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

The utmost love of the great leader and Mother Kang Pan-sok for the revolutionary soldiers makes our hearts throb warmly.

As Ch'oe Kyong-un, a revolutionary soldier whom the great leader has personally reared from the early days of his revolutionary activities, leaves for the homeland, the great leader and Mother Kang Pan-sok think very dearly of Pongim who was separated from her lover, has not been heard from since, and wherever she may be, going through all kinds of hardships, must undoubtedly be looking forward to the happy day of reunion with Ch'oe Kyong-un. So, the great leader and Mother Kang Pan-sok, even at the hour of

sending off Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon on an important mission to the fatherland, worry about Pongim and tell him to make sure that Ch'oe Kyong-un meets Pongim.

Because of this utmost love and implicit trust of the great leader and Mother Kang Pan-sok, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon and members of the armed detachment of the Korean Revolutionary Army, only believe in the victory of the revolution defying the brambles of trial blocking the road at every step of the way through the thicket of Japanese imperialist aggressors' bayonets, keep radiating over the fatherland the rays of restoration to be achieved by the leader, and stoutly continue in-prison struggle overcoming the most barbaric tortures with indomitable revolutionary faith and strong will.

Also, the film energetically emphasizes that the communists thoroughly armed with the chuche revolutionary world outlook are revolutionaries possessed of not only indomitable revolutionary credo and the most beautiful, lofty people-mindedness but also immutable faith in the victory of the revolution and revolutionary optimism.

Because the communists firmly believe in the validity of their cause and in the victory of the cause, even if they are left alone on an isolated island in the ocean, they brave out whatever raging waves and storms, stoutly fight on, and even on the gallows, shout "long live revolution!" to the last moment of life with an eternal smile. Such optimism is an inherent trait that only the chuche-oriented revolutionary, a genuine social being, can possess.

Through portrayal of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon reciting a significant poem by Mr. Kim Hyong-chik gazing with deep thought into the beautiful fatherland's night sky of the Milky Way, and of Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon still believing in the eventual achievement of fatherland restoration by the great leader, looking to the northern sky even at the grim moment of losing consciousness under the enemy's ruthless torture, the film movingly presents his lofty features as a communist personifying revolutionary optimism.

Portraying in this way in depth from many sides through vivid individual characters and concrete life the indomitable revolutionary credo, noble humanity, and rich and beautiful ideological feelings of the chuche-oriented communist, the film breaks a high ground for communist anthropology.

Indeed, feature film "World Conflagration" is a masterpiece of extraordinary excellence which, reverently placing the revered image of the great leader in the place of honor of an artistic picture for the first time in our country's film history, brilliantly portrays the leader's glory-filled revolutionary history and revolutionary achievements, and is a monumental work to be handed down to tens of thousands of generations to come.

All these successes of feature film "World Conflagration" are entirely such successes that can only be scored based on the unique and outstanding chuche

literary arts thought and theory flawlessly elucidating various aesthetic questions arising in the portrayal of a leader of the working class and a great social being.

Indeed, the birth of such a revolutionary masterpiece as feature film "World Conflagration" represents a great victory of our party's literary arts thought on turning our literature and arts into chuche-oriented and revolutionary literature and arts thoroughly embodying the unitary ideology of the party, a brilliant fruition brought by our film artists under the sagacious leadership of the party.

The release of feature film "World Conflagration" clears a wider road for our film art to portray the great leader and his revolutionary history on a higher plane.

Feature film "World Conflagration" because of its high ideological nature and artistry is positively contributing to arming with the unitary ideology of the party our party members and workers who are learning from the great leader's glory-filled revolutionary history and are stoutly fighting for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader, and is becoming a textbook of revolution.

Deeply studying our party's chuche literary arts thought and theory, especially production principles and ways and means of portrayal elucidated in the course of producing feature film "World Conflagration," and seeking out in earnest great social being and great life, our writers and artists shall score still greater achievements in portraying the image of the great leader.

12153
CSO: 4208

THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND INITIATIVE OF FUNCTIONARIES IN CARRYING
THROUGH PARTY POLICIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 36-40

[Article by Han Sang-kyu]

[Text] Today under the sagacious leadership of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song our country's revolution and construction is ceaselessly deepening and developing to a new higher level.

The entire party members and workers, energetically launching ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions holding high the red banner of the three revolutions, are generating a new upsurge in all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality. In the process, astounding miracles and innovations are happening in socialist economic construction and in the mental and moral features of people, too, a great turnaround is occurring.

Most important in furthering the upsurge in our developing revolution and construction is making the entire party members and workers, especially guidance functionaries, perform all work with a sense of responsibility and initiative, holding heightened consciousness that they are the masters of the country, they are the masters of revolution.

To enhance the sense of responsibility and initiative of the guidance functionaries who are the commanding staff of revolution is of special import in more energetically accelerating our revolution and construction today.

All our guidance functionaries, by more highly displaying their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through party policies with heightened consciousness as the commanding staff of revolution along with an attitude befitting masters, shall respond in loyalty to the implicit trust and great expectation of the fatherly leader.

1

Highly displaying a sense of responsibility and initiative is a true feature and innate work trait of people who fight revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To find jobs and seek out work to do, not wait for the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks to get done spontaneously is the work trait of the revolutionaries, the work method of the communists." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 2, p 236)

The revolutionaries are people who have set out on the road to revolution with heightened class consciousness and mental preparedness.

The revolutionaries, not by anyone's direction or coercion but based on their own conscious fervor and initiative, wage revolution; herein they find the reward of struggle and worth of living.

The revolutionaries, no matter how difficult and arduous the struggle may be, seek out the ways and means to break through and clear barriers with their own strength and devote all their energy and wisdom only for the victory of the revolution.

Without a sense of responsibility and initiative one cannot become a genuine revolutionary nor can he victoriously move revolution and construction forward.

Highly displaying revolutionary fervor and creative positivity with a sense of responsibility and initiative is where an important guarantee for fully accomplishing the glorious mission as a revolutionary and extraordinarily accelerating revolution and construction is.

Our party members and workers are the revolutionaries who have made up their mind to live and struggle in accordance with the demands of the great leader's chuche ideology and are the people who struggle to carry through the chuche ideology.

The immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader calls for an attitude and stand befitting masters in revolution and construction. In order to thoroughly carry through this demand of the chuche ideology, it is imperative above all that the party members and workers participating in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks must highly display their initiative and sense of responsibility in their work.

The masses of people are the masters of revolution and construction and are in direct charge of them. The revolutionary struggle and construction tasks are work for the masses of people, work that the masses of people must carry out themselves.

The masses of working people by their own struggle smash the old society, build a new one, and create an affluent, civilized life. Therefore, success or failure in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks is influenced in large measure by how the masses of people display their sense of responsibility and initiative.

The masses of working people are the basic factor energetically propelling revolution and construction.

It is also the masses of working people who conquer nature and create material wealth; it is also the masses of working people who smash the old society and build a new one. The creative strength of the masses of people is inexhaustible, and more energetic and resourceful beings than the masses of working people do not exist in the world.

The revolutionary struggle and construction tasks are a struggle for the masses of working people to enjoy an independent and creative life as the true masters of nature and society, freed from enslavement of every description, and are a struggle to work out their own destiny. When the masses of working people launch into the struggle to work out their own destiny with consciousness as masters of the revolution, they can display inexhaustible strength and initiative and move revolution and construction forward at a high rate of speed.

Therefore, all our party members and workers who live and struggle in accordance with the demands of the great leader's chuche ideology must highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative as masters of revolution and construction and must turn this into their true trait, innate work attitude.

Highly displaying initiative and a sense of responsibility arises as a particularly important question among guidance functionaires.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today, for us are needed a new type of functionaires who know how to properly guide work in a concrete manner, to strive to study their assigned work, and to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility with fervor as true masters of their work." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 1, p 122)

Our cadres and functionaries are the core elements of the party and are the commanding staff of revolution who directly organize and command the struggle to carry through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party.

It is through functionaries that the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party are conveyed and driven home to the masses and the work to carry them through is organized and executed.

Today, when the lines and policies of the party are valid and the revolutionary fervor of the masses of people is being extraordinarily heightened, success or failure in carrying through the policies of the party entirely depends on the way our functionaires work.

If functionaries at each unit, at all outposts deeply study their assigned work, rack their brains, formulate measures to overcome bottlenecks and barriers encountered, as they stand at the forefront of the masses and spiritedly, aggressively launch work, then it is possible to thoroughly carry through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party.

Practical experience shows that where functionaries, the commanding staff of revolution, highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party are without exception properly carried through without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

The duties our functionaries shoulder before the party, the state, and the people are very heavy and responsible.

The fatherly leader, firmly believing in our functionaries, has assigned to them the heavy duty to control and manage important state organs and enterprises such as modern factories and enterprises and cooperative farms, expects the functionaries to tenaciously grapple with their assigned revolutionary tasks and responsibly carry them out to the end.

Highly displaying a sense of responsibility and initiative with an attitude befitting masters of the revolution is an important guarantee for our functionaries to admirably fulfill the responsible, lofty duties assigned to them.

If all functionaries thoroughly establish a way of working with initiative and responsibly perform their work, then it is possible to correctly control and manage our factories and enterprises and cooperative farms, to further enrich and strength the country, to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people, and consequently, to precisely carry through the economic policy of the party. Again, only if guidance functionaries in all branches, at all units thoroughly plan economic organizational work and highly display creative positivity to mobilize all possibilities to the full potential will the policies of the party come to bear admirable fruits among the realities and overall economic work properly done.

As task at hand, our functionaries are charged with the immense duty to successfully carry out the militant work of this year, a year of intensive preparations.

This year our functionaries, as they consolidate the achievements already scored in the course of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, must resolve the strained conditions temporarily created between some economic branches and complete thorough preparations for embarking on the upcoming new plan.

To this end, all inner potential and production potentialities must be mobilized and utilized to the maximum. It is in displaying the might of

the economic foundations to the maximum by meticulously running house-keeping, strengthening the conservation struggle, producing and building more with existing facilities, materials, and work force where an important guarantee for victory in this year's battle is.

Important in mobilizing and utilizing already existing production potentialities and possibilities to the full potential is for the functionaires, the commanding staff of revolution, to highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party.

When all functionaires highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party, it is possible to achieve continuing innovations and continuing advance in the battle of socialist grand construction, mobilizing all the potential and possibilities to the hilt.

Again, only if they display their sense of responsibility and initiative can they highly inspire the revolutionary fervor and creative positivity of party members and workers in the battle of socialist grand construction.

If functionaries the commanding staff of revolution highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative with an attitude befitting masters in carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party, then it is possible to admirably solve all the questions facing us today, be it the question of giving definite priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry resolving the strained conditions in transportation, or the question of victoriously occupying the 8.5 million ton grain height, or the question of making our mighty economy show greater worth in the living condition of the people. What is needed in every branch, at every unit to brilliantly carry out this year's militant tasks is the heightened sense of responsibility and initiative of the functionaires.

Indeed, for the functionaires to highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party is an important guarantee for them to admirably discharge the glorious responsibility and heavy duty they shoulder before the party and revolution as the chuche-oriented revolutionaries and to energetically accelerate the victorious advance of our revolutionary cause.

2

Admirably performing the duty and role as the commanding staff of revolution, highly displaying their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through the policies of the party is the firm principle of our guidance functionaires in work and life and is a lofty duty they shoulder.

Carrying through to the end the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party with total devotion of their wisdom and energy is where the great glory and reward of living of our guidance functionaires is.

In order to acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the great leader in the future the same as in the past the guidance functionaries must more highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through the policies of the party and must gloriously perform their attribute as the fatherly leader's genuine revolutionary warriors, as the admirable commanding staff of our revolution.

The sense of responsibility of our functionaries must be highly displayed above all in unconditionally accepting and unconditionally carrying through the policies of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The policies laid down by the Party Central Committee reflect the opinions that came up from the base level. The policies represent the will of all party members and the organized will of the entire party. Therefore, thoroughly studying and unconditionally executing the policies and decisions of the party is the duty of party members." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, 2d impression, p 377)

The lines and policies of our party which brilliantly embody the great leader's revolutionary thought most precisely reflect the unanimous thinking and demands of our people and the practical demands of our revolution. Unconditionally and thoroughly carrying through the lines and policies of the party under any condition is the lofty duty of party members and is the first stamp of inspection of the intensity of their loyalty to the fatherly leader. Therefore, the loyalty of our functionaries to the great leader must be expressed in their tenacious struggle to the end to carry through the policies of the party, ready to go through fire and water sacrificing themselves. Precisely the people fighting on in such spirit are the revolutionary warriors forever loyal to the great leader, the genuine commanding staff of revolution with a strong sense of responsibility.

All our guidance functionaries must stoutly fight on with total devotion of their wisdom and energy to unconditionally and thoroughly carry through the teachings of the fatherly leader and the policies of the party with spotlessly clear loyalty to the great leader, and must thoroughly carry through the leader's orders and directives without the deflection of a fraction of an inch and without a moment's delay.

There is no room for faultfinding and excuse in carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party; what there is, is the duty to unconditionally accept and unconditionally carry them through.

Our functionaries must not be particular about the work being easy or difficult in carrying through the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party but must highly display the revolutionary spirit of responsibly carrying them through to the end under any unfavorable condition.

Also, the sense of responsibility of our functionaires in carrying through the policies of the party must be manifested in thoroughly planning organizational work.

As soon as the party lays down a new policy, the guidance functionaires must plan thorough political work and organizational work without delay, aggressively and militantly press on with the work, and carry out to the end the revolutionary tasks at hand, tightly grasping the central link and augmenting the weaker link.

At the same time, the guidance functionaries must not stop organizational work after doing it once but repeat and deepen it without stopping halfway until admirable fruits are reaped in carrying through the policies of the party.

To tenaciously work to perform all tasks at hand from the stand of assuming full responsibility for their work is an important expression of the heightened sense of responsibility of our guidance functionaires.

The tendency to avoid responsibility bringing up conditions and excuses instead of feeling grief when things are not going well has nothing to do with the work attitude of the guidance functionaires.

The guidance functionaires must become true functionaires who know how to assume full responsibility for all work at their respective units and possess the revolutionary quality, when things are not going well, to be the first to feel grief over them and tenaciously strive to straighten them out.

The guidance functionaires must highly display their initiative along with their sense of responsibility in carrying through the policies of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"They must establish the attitude of creatively executing the policies of the party in keeping with specific conditions, deeply studying them instead of swallowing them whole or approaching them as a matter of formality." (Ibid., p 190)

For our functionaires to display initiative in working means deeply studying the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party, using them as the unitary measuring stick in measuring everything, and struggling with total devotion of their creative wisdom and energy to carry through to the end the teachings of the fatherly leader and the policies of the party. Away from the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party the initiative of our functionaires is unthinkable.

In order to precisely carry through the policies of the party, the guidance functionaires must above all deeply study and think all the time and

thoroughly establish the attitude of working in the correct way with correct methodology.

It is not in the scheme of things that any revolutionary task gets done well, spontaneously. A revolutionary task, only when a correct way and methodology adapted thereto is sought out by brain racking, deep thinking, and study, comes to get successfully pushed forward.

The guidance functionaires must always concretely observe and grasp the specific conditions at their respective units, thoroughly organize work in keeping therewith, and launch it with initiative.

To work, always seeking out work and carrying out the jobs so found, is an important manifestation of the work attitude of guidance functionaires with creative initiative.

One of the important work traits of the chuche-oriented revolutionaries, the commanding staff, is seeking out work and carrying out the attendant jobs voluntarily, not because they are directed to do so.

The guidance functionaires must spiritedly and aggressively launch all work, constantly looking for work and carrying out the attendant jobs, creating the necessary work conditions on their own, formulating measures to overcome bottlenecks and barriers, whether or not anyone sees them.

At the same time, in doing whatever work the functionaires must tenaciously strive to do more than anyone else in the revolutionary spirit of viewing idleness intolerable even for a moment.

Again, the initiative of our functionaires in work attitude in carrying through the policies of the party must be manifested in highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Only if the guidance functionaires learn from and follow the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the late anti-Japanese revolutionaries who produced "Yon'gil Bomb" with empty hands, mobilizing all the potential to the hilt even when there was nothing available can they thoroughly carry through the policies of the party to the end.

The guidance functionaires must ceaselessly accelerate production and construction, solving with their own strength and wisdom whatever difficult question is demanded by the party and revolution, admirably producing whatever is necessary by mobilizing all possibilities to the full potential, and more effectively utilizing what is available while seeking out what is not available.

To strengthen ideological indoctrination and party organizational life among the guidance functionaires is an important way to enhance their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying through the policies of the party.

Our guidance functionaires, more solidly arming themselves with the unitary ideology of the party, must thoroughly prepare themselves as revolutionary warriors forever loyal to the fatherly leader. Only then can our functionaires conduct all work as intended and wished by the great leader and admirably guide production and construction.

To struggle against all outdated ideas and work methods such as over cautionism, formalism, self-centeredness is an important demand for enhancing the sense of responsibility and initiative of the guidance functionaries.

The guidance functionaries must faithfully participate in party organizational life and through ideological struggle, must not only solidly temper themselves politicoideologically but also thoroughly overcome all outdated ideological dregs and work methods unbecoming masters such as over cautionism and formalism.

Our developing realities demand the ceaseless enhancement of the commanding abilities of the guidance functionaires. The guidance functionaires must make study a way of life, a habit, as an important part of party organizational life and positively strive to enhance their knowledge in various spheres such as political activities, economy, and culture. Only then can the functionaires ceaselessly enhance their commanding abilities in keeping with the developing realities.

By highly displaying their sense of responsibility and initiative more than at any time and further enhancing their commanding abilities in keeping with the new demands of the developing realities, all our guidance functionaires shall ceaselessly advance the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause the great leader is leading.

12153

CSO: 4208

THE NEW HIGHER PHASE OF OUR REVOLUTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 41-46

[Article by Chu Hwa-chong]

[Text] Based on his profound analysis of the demands of the laws of socialist and communist construction and of the position and role of scientific technology in revolution and construction, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song laid down a unique line on developing chuche-oriented scientific technology and sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

With the great leader's thought and line on developing scientific technology in a chuche-oriented way brilliantly embodied, a great success was achieved in the development of our country's scientific technology.

Our chuche-oriented industry and agriculture has been placed on foundations of high scientific technology, our national political, economic, military might has been extraordinarily strengthened, and our people are enjoying an affluent, civilized life to their hearts' content, envying on one anything.

To bring about a new turnaround in the development of scientific technology in keeping with the demands of the new phase in our revolution and construction, loyally upholding the great leader's thought and line on developing chuche-oriented scientific technology is of very great import in more energetically accelerating socialist and communist construction.

To rapidly develop science and technology and more energetically accelerate socialist economic construction in keeping with the demands for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is a pressing demand of the new higher phase in revolution and construction.

Today when the scope of the economy has grown and production and construction is progressing at a high rate of speed, an important potential for growth in production lies in the development of scientific technology.

Under conditions in which the latest achievements in scientific technology have been comprehensively adopted in production and a large number of

factories and enterprises equipped with modern facilities have been built, it is impossible without the rapid development of scientific technology to move the economy one step forward nor achieve development of the society.

Indeed, the question as to whether or not a new revolutionary turnaround can be brought about in the development of national scientific technology is a serious question whether or not a new upsurge and leap forward can be achieved in socialist economic construction in general and is an important question that determines success in the development of productive forces.

Today's reality in which revolution and construction is in a new higher development phase urgently demands a more rapid development of scientific technology in general.

To bring about a revolutionary turnaround in the development of scientific technology in keeping with the demands of the development realities is above all an indispensable requirement in the successful prosecution of technical revolution and socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to win the complete victory of socialism and build communism, technical revolution must be waged together with ideological revolution. Only with technical revolution waged is it possible to eliminate the distinctions between heavy labor and light labor, between agricultural labor and industrial labor, between mental labor and physical labor and to occupy the material fortress of communism." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 180)

In order to build a socialist and communist society, technical revolution must necessarily be waged together with ideological revolution and cultural revolution.

Only with technical revolution waged is it possible to liberate workers from backbreaking labor and successfully occupy the material fortress of communism, developing productive forces.

The development of scientific technology is the cornerstone and a precondition for technical revolution and is a decisive guarantee for the development of productive forces.

By achieving enormous technical advances and transformations technical revolution replaces outdated techniques with the new, mechanizes manual labor, turns mechanization into semi-automation, semi-automation into automation, thus ceaselessly developing productive forces.

Technical revolution is none other than machine revolution. A decisive means of lessening the heavy labor of people is machine, and the development

of productive forces is achieved through the improvement of none other than machine. Machine itself is brought into being as a result of developed scientific technology, and technical revolution is a process of adopting and popularizing the advances in modern science in production. Therefore, the question whether or not technical revolution can be successfully carried out depends in the final analysis on whether or not scientific technology can be developed.

Only by developing scientific technology and energetically pressing on with technical revolution based thereon is it possible to achieve the development of productive forces at a high level commensurate with a communist society and ultimately, to successfully occupy the material fortress of communism.

Again, technical revolution based on the development of modern scientific technology, even though directly it is a means to occupy the material fortress of communism, is at the same time a task to create favorable material conditions for remolding the ideological consciousness and improving the cultural and technical standards of people and as such, is a means to occupy the ideological fortress of communism.

Thus, bringing about a new turnaround in the development of scientific technology comes to present itself as an indispensable requirement in successfully carrying out technical revolution and building socialism and communism.

Also, bringing about a new revolutionary turnaround in the development of scientific technology represents a pressing demand of the developing realities for further improving the standard of living for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... in order to further strengthen the economic foundations of the country and improve the standard of living for the people there are still many questions that must be solved in terms of scientific technology. Today, even though we have created solid economic resources, we are still unable to solve some small questions and improve the standard of living for the people commensurate with our national economic foundations." (Ibid., pp 317-318)

In order that a party and state of the working class may insure the masses of people of an independent and creative life, it is imperative to develop productive forces and create the material means necessary for improving the standard of living for the people by making the production of things necessary for daily life keep up with the growing needs of the people in the consumption area.

The material and cultural needs necessary for improving the standard of living for the people under socialism can only be filled by highly developing

productive forces, and this can only be firmly insured when based on the comprehensive development of scientific technology.

As the great leader taught, in order to achieve economic development effectively serving to improve the standard of living for the people, it is necessarily imperative to build bases of light industry which has been developed in many facets, based on powerful heavy industry which has completely adopted advanced modern scientific technology and to rapidly develop socialist rural economy based on modern technology.

To solidly organize bases for the production of consumer goods developed in many facets, based on powerful heavy industry which has comprehensively adopted advanced modern scientific technology, is an indispensable requirement in satisfactorily filling the growing various material needs of the people and insuring the ceaseless improvement of standard of living for the people.

For providing the material and technical means necessary for developing agriculture which plays a decisive role in improving the standard of living for the people, and also for the development of agriculture itself, the development of scientific technology is essential.

Only by doing all farming in terms of scientific technology based on advanced modern science is it possible to secure the needs of the people for daily life, overcoming the effects of the cold front and carrying through the demands of the chuche farming method, and to satisfactorily provide raw materials for light industry as well.

Only by developing fishery science and placing on high scientific technical foundations the fishing industry which is directly related to the question of people's living condition is it possible to make the people's living condition more affluent.

Also, only when the facilities to insure daily life have admirably incorporated advanced scientific technology can the people enjoy a modern, civilized life to their hearts' content.

Today's realities--wherein all this makes the development of scientific technology a decisive guarantee for improving the standard of living for the people and therefore, calls for rapidly improving the standard of living for the people in line with the inherent demands of the socialist society--urgently demand that a new turnaround be brought about in the development of scientific technology.

Too, to rapidly develop science and technology is necessary to thoroughly uproot flunkeyism and establish chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only when the development standard of scientific technology is high is it possible to completely eliminate flunkeyism too. If the standard of scientific technology lags behind other countries, flunkeyism of looking up to other countries emerges from among the people. ... if the country's development standard of scientific technology is high and is ahead of other countries in all areas, flunkeyism disappears." ("For Successfully Implementing Universal 11-Year Compulsory Education," pp 16-17)

To develop scientific technology and further enrich and strengthen the country in all political, economic, and military areas is one of the indispensable requirements in eliminating flunkeyism and establishing chuche.

The work to uproot flunkeyism and establish chuche cannot be accomplished by ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle alone but must necessarily be underlined with material basis. Only by creating socio-political conditions favorable to the remolding of ideological consciousness based on developed scientific technology is it possible to eliminate flunkeyism and establish chuche, consolidating the achievements scored by ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle and accelerating the process of the remolding of ideological consciousness.

Only by building a self-supporting national economy based on highly developed scientific technology can any nation successfully eliminate flunkeyism standing in the way of the independent development of the country and people, firmly insure politically independent stand and attitude, and solidly establish chuche.

Self-defensive national defense might based on latest military science and military technology is a military guarantee for politically independent stand and attitude. Only if there is a military guarantee provided by self-defensive national defense might is it possible to thoroughly establish chuche and also to reliably insure politically independent stand and attitude and economic self-support.

Therefore, only politically independent stand and attitude which is materially and militarily guaranteed by a self-supporting national economy and self-defensive national defense might based on developed scientific technology can be of utmost vitality and solidity and become a decisive condition for establishing chuche.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique line on developing national scientific technology in a chuche-oriented way and his sagacious leadership, our scientific technology today is in a period of comprehensive development and is admirably serving revolution and construction.

The prideful achievements scored in the development of our national scientific technology are the fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are priceless fruits brought by the implicit political trust and magnanimous concern the fatherly leader bestowed on the scientists and technicians.

All our scientists and technicians, by bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in the development of scientific technology in keeping with the demands of the new phase in the developing revolution, shall respond in loyalty with heightened political consciousness and technology to the implicit political trust and magnanimous concern of the great leader.

Today, the enormous tasks facing us today in socialist construction call for bringing about a new revolutionary turnaround in the development of scientific technology.

All scientists and technicians, by bringing about a new turnaround in the development of scientific technology deeply conscious of their lofty duty and responsibility before the times and revolution, must acquit themselves fully of their glorious revolutionary attribute as true scientific warriors of the party admirably realizing the lofty will and far-reaching plan of the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today our scientists and technicians are faced with the important task of developing our country's scientific technology to a one-grade higher level." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 302)

Today our scientists and technicians are faced with the glorious task of positively breaking grounds for new scientific technological spheres as well while focusing major efforts on solving scientific technological questions arising in more effectively utilizing the economic foundations already laid, further strengthening the chuche character of our industry, and developing technical revolution to a higher level.

Exerting efforts to solve scientific technological questions arising in effectively utilizing the economic foundations already laid, we must above all firmly insure the continued rapid development of the economy, mobilizing production potentialities to the hilt.

We must make the foundations of our self-supporting national economy show their full worth by taking timely action to solve scientific technological questions arising in achieving full-scale mechanization, semi-automation, automation of production processes through positive adoption of advanced scientific technology in production, in improving the utilization of facilities, in conserving raw materials and supplies, and in lowering the standard of material consumption per unit of product.

Also important in the development of national scientific technology is solving scientific technological questions arising in strengthening the chuche character of industry.

The degree of reliance on internal resources for raw materials and fuel necessary for industrial development is an important measuring stick in

insuring national economic self-support and stability and is a precondition for insuring the chuche character of industry. Only when the chuche character of industry is insured is it possible to develop national economy with stability unaffected by any worldwide economic unevenness and insure on our own whatever the adversity, economic construction, national defense construction, and production to satisfactorily fill the material and cultural needs necessary for the people's living condition.

Satisfactorily formulating measures to seek out raw materials in short supply, use substitutes for what is not available, and rationally tap and utilize natural resources through strengthening scientific research aimed at developing industry in a chuche-oriented way with internal raw materials, we must consolidate the achievements scored in self-supporting national economic construction and further strengthen the chuche character of industry.

The three major tasks of technical revolution--the basic means to liberate workers from heavy labor, provide them with more complete equality in labor life, and hasten the technical improvement of the people's economy and the development of productive forces--call for solving numerous new and complex scientific technological questions.

The scientists and technicians must solve scientific technological questions arising in improving the general standards of mechanization, semi-automation, and automation in those branches where heavy work, heat-affected labor, harmful labor are performed, and in lessening the distinctions between agricultural labor and industrial labor by comprehensively realizing the integrated mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

At the same time, they must also solve on time scientific technological questions arising in sufficiently completing various conditions for women to perform their kitchen and other household chores with ease in short time toward their liberation from the heavy burden of household chores.

To correctly solve scientific technological questions arising in carrying out transportation revolution is one of the decisive conditions for bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Only if the transportation question is satisfactorily solved is it possible to unlock all the interlocked links in production, to strengthen the economic linkage between many branches of the people's economy and many regions, to successfully realize expanded reproduction, and to make a new upsurge and leap forward happen in production and construction.

The scientists and technicians must take timely action to solve scientific technological questions arising in more thoroughly carrying through the line of our party on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and containerized transportation, whose superiority and validity have already been proved.

To admirably solve scientific technological questions in improving the standard of life for the people is a specially important question in the present period.

The scientists and technicians, thoroughly formulating scientific technological measures to uplift to a one-grade higher level light industries such as the foodstuff processing industry and daily necessities industry, must strive to insure greater production of tasty foodstuffs high in nutritional value and people's consumer goods of good quality in varying forms.

Most important in improving the standard of living for the people is correctly solving scientific technological questions in increasing agricultural production.

Solving scientific technological questions arising in successfully preventing the adverse effects of the cold front such as doing farming in terms of scientific technology in line with the demands of the chuche farming method and shortening the period of growth and ripening of agricultural produce, and thoroughly formulating scientific technological measures to carry through the 5-point nature remaking line, the scientists and technicians must strive to further increase the production of grain, fruits, vegetables, meat, and eggs.

Greater catches of fish through the development of fishery science add more zest to the diet of our people and have great importance in pushing forward the economic development of the country in general.

Properly conducting research work on detection of schools of fish, oceanic conditions, fishing grounds, turning vessels multipurpose, and marine culture, and also the work to adopt the experiences of other countries in fisheries, the scientists and technicians must place our country's fishing industry on high scientific technological foundations.

To positively break grounds for new scientific technological spheres in keeping with the projected demands of socialist construction, to widely adopt latest scientific technological advances in production, to rapidly develop basic science is an important task facing the scientists and technicians.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must break grounds for new scientific spheres, widely adopt latest scientific technological advances in the people's economy, and positively develop major basic scientific disciplines." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 126)

Without bringing in advance scientific technology, without breaking grounds for new scientific technological spheres, the successful prosecution of socialist economic construction is unthinkable.

Starting from the economic development of the country and the projected demands in the development of scientific technology, it is imperative to rapidly solve scientific technological questions necessary for the development of electronic industry and automation industry and to positively conduct the work to break new grounds for scientific technology such as the question of utilizing atomic power as a source of motive power. At the same time, it is imperative to deeply study the world trend in the development of modern scientific technology and take timely action to bring in new scientific technological advances.

At the same time, it is imperative to further strengthen research in basic science aimed at resolving theoretical and practical questions arising in developing new technology and creating new production areas.

Also directing the deserved attention to the work of solving new scientific technological questions in keeping with the projected demands for revolution and construction, we must strive to resolve them with foresight.

To take what stand with what posture and rely on what method in the work to develop science and technology is a basic question influencing success or failure in the development of scientific technology.

From a firm chuche-oriented stand with the revolutionary vigor to conduct all work independently, produce what is needed, turn the impossible into the possible, break through all barriers on our own, and in the fighting spirit with the research posture to stop at nothing until occupying it if it is a scientific technological fortress that must be occupied at all costs in the interest of our revolution even though there may be no prior experience or precedent, we must responsibly perform the work aimed at developing national scientific technology.

At the same time the scientists and technicians, further intensifying their creative cooperation with the masses of producers and strengthening mutual cooperation between scientists, between scientific research organs, must further develop scientific technology in keeping with practical experiences and realistic demands.

To spiritedly launch scientific debates and discussions on a routine basis is an indispensable premise for making new scientific discoveries and achieving great technological progress.

By spiritedly launching scientific debates, research debates on a routine basis we must bring about a new turnaround in the development of national scientific technology.

The scientists and technicians are the chuche-oriented forces in direct charge of the development of scientific technology.

To make them complete with politicoideological features and qualifications as chuche-oriented scientific warriors serving revolution and construction

with science and technology is of great import in motivating them to display intense initiative and consciousness and a heightened sense of responsibility in the work of scientific research and technological development.

Important to the scientists and technicians in making themselves complete with politicoideological features and qualifications as revolutionaries is thoroughly arming themselves with the great chuche ideology and the policies of our party.

Only if the scientists and technicians are armed with the immortal chuche ideology can they hold an attitude befitting masters of the revolution, an attitude befitting the communist revolutionaries, and responsibly and properly conduct scientific research work with intense initiative and consciousness. Again, only if they are armed with the chuche ideology and the policies of our party can they successfully solve scientific technological questions which are arising, in keeping with our specific conditions and on their own, solidly relying on the natural resources of our country, and render genuine services in brilliantly realizing the glorious chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader.

The scientists and technicians, by further strengthening their study of the chuche ideology and the policies of the party, must more reliably prepare themselves as chuche-oriented scientific warriors thoroughly politicoideologically.

To further improve the scientific theoretical qualifications and standard of technical job performance of the scientists and technicians is a precondition for scoring achievements in the development of scientific technology.

By thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study attitude, reading books at every break in work, and decisively improving our scientific theoretical standard and technical job performance standard through creative thinking and original research, we must become the genuine scientific warriors of the party who are familiar with the areas we major in, well aware of the trend in the development of modern scientific technology, and ably resolve scientific technological questions that realities pose.

All our scientists and technicians, as the forerunners of scientific revolution, technical revolution, must become resolute revolutionaries fighting with total devotion of their wisdom and fervor in the rewarding struggle to turn ours into a most developed scientific country in the world, an industrial country, an agricultural country.

A decisive guarantee for bringing about a new upsurge in the development of scientific technology lies in further enhancing the roles of scientific technological guidance organs and guidance functionaires.

Bearing in mind that properly insuring material and technical conditions for the scientists and technicians to creditably perform their basic work

and positively inspiring their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity is the way of energetically pushing forward the development scientific technology, scientific technological guidance organs and guidance functionaries must plan thorough organizational guidance work, giving priority to political work.

Guidance functionaries must strengthen guidance work such as giving clearly defined research assignments to the scientists and technicians and conducting timely summation while substantively performing the work to adopt new research achievements in production without delay.

In enhancing the roles of the vast army of 1 million intellectuals reared under the sagacious leadership and concern of the great leader lies a great potential for the development of scientific technology. By thoroughly arming them with modern scientific knowledge and positively setting in motion their revolutionary fervor and creative positivity, we must energetically accelerate national scientific technological development.

Systematically rearing scientific technological cadre reserves with foresight is an important condition for rapidly developing national scientific technology.

By qualitatively rearing scientific technological cadre reserves, decisively strengthening technical education we must further develop scientific technology.

At the same time, by making more clearly understood the position and importance of scientific technological development in revolution and construction and its immense significance and role, we must heighten societywide interest in scientific technological development, turn this work around as work of the masses themselves, and more energetically inspire the development of national scientific technology.

All scientists and technicians, by more commendably serving revolution and construction, occupying the modern scientific technological fortress at the earliest possible date through bringing about a new turnaround in the development of scientific technology, loyally upholding the teachings of the great leader for rapidly developing national scientific technology, must acquit themselves fully of their glorious mission as scientific warriors of our party and their revolutionary attribute.

12153
CSO: 4208

LET US FURTHER INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF PEOPLE'S CONSUMER GOODS, MOBILIZING LOCAL POTENTIAL AND POSSIBILITIES--IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT LEADER'S GUIDANCE OF THE CH'ANGSONG JOINT CONFERENCE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 47-53

[Article by Kim Nam-yun]

[Text] Since the historic Ch'angson joint conference of local party and economic functionaries 15 years have elapsed.

On the 15th anniversary of the Ch'angsong joint conference our entire party members and workers more warmly feel with all their hearts the validity of the respected and beloved leader's far-reaching plan and unique line on the development of local industry as they look back with moving emotions on the prideful travels of the local industry of our country.

The Ch'angsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries personally sponsored and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great event which threw open the road to an epochal turnaround in increasing the production of people's consumer goods highly promoting local initiative and in improving the standard of living for the people.

In his historic speech at the Ch'angsong joint conference "let us improve by far the standard of living for the people, strengthening the role of the county and further developing local industry and rural economy" the respected and beloved leader laid down the line on bringing about a new change in the production of people's consumer goods and development of the rural economy, strengthening the role of the county as a regional unit and base; thus he brightly illuminated the path to accelerating our work of socialist construction.

Since the Ch'angsong joint conference a truly great transformation has been achieved in the development of our local industry.

The whole country is covered with a close network of large and small factories and our local industry has grown into a powerful modern industry

responsible for more than half the total production of people's consumer goods. Along with the goods produced by the central light industry, the daily necessities and processed foodstuffs produced by modernized local industry factories which have been built about a dozen each in all cities and counties such as Ch'angsong, Pyoktong, Hoeryong, and Yangdok, provide a more affluent life for our people.

Indeed, all these achievements scored in the development of local industry in Ch'angsong and in the rest of the country are entirely the brilliant fruition of the constant energetic guidance of the great leader who since he visited Unha-ri, a village in the mountainous hinterland, immediately following liberation has been striving to develop local industry and improve the standard of living for the people.

Always concerned about providing our people with a happier and more affluent life, the fatherly leader emphasized again in his recent teachings the need to sharply increase the production of people's consumer goods, mobilizing local potential and possibilities to the maximum, and had appropriate measures taken, comprehensively enunciating a clearly defined direction along with concrete tasks for the implementation.

The line on developing local industry to a one-grade higher level, mobilizing all the potential and possibilities, is a programmatic compass for consolidating and developing our socialist system and dynamically accelerating socialist construction in general and is another clear expression of the magnanimous love and concern of the fatherly leader who is striving to provide workers with a more affluent, civilized life in keeping with the realistic demands of the daily deepening and developing socialist construction.

By achieving a fresh innovation in the production of people's consumer goods, displaying all our wisdom and creative initiative, we must brilliantly embody the far-reaching will of the respected and beloved leader who is devoting his all to improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

Today our people are faced with the glorious yet heavy revolutionary task to bring about a new turnaround in the production of people's consumer goods by uplifting local industry to a one-grade higher level highly promoting the local initiative.

Increasing the production of people's consumer goods mobilizing the local potential and possibilities is an important demand stemming from the policy of our party for simultaneously developing the large-scale central light industry and medium- and small-scale local industry, and is a most valid line which makes it possible to ceaselessly improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by sufficiently utilizing the might of the central industry continuing to tightly grasp the line on simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-size local industry, on the one hand and positively organizing and mobilizing the local initiative and the wisdom of the masses is it possible to epochally develop the daily necessities industry and food processing industry and more satisfactorily fill the working people's needs for consumer goods." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 372)

As the respected and beloved leader enunciated, to rapidly develop the medium- and small-size local industry together with the large-scale central industry is a most rational way to sharply increase the production of people's consumer goods, properly combining together the state's unified guidance and local initiative, the centralized system and democracy.

People's consumer goods have a series of characteristics in terms of the spread of the sources of raw material and consumer needs, production organization and technical processes of production. Essentially, light industry produces consumer goods utilizing various kinds of raw materials available throughout the country, in addition to the raw materials provided centrally on a nationwide scale, and has the mission to satisfy a variety of needs of the working people throughout the country, along with nationwide demands.

Also, light industry requires advanced techniques and complex equipment for some of its products but there are many other kinds of products that can be produced with comparatively simple facilities and techniques.

In view of such economic and technical characteristics in the production of consumer goods, it is rational to simultaneously develop the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-size local industry. With limited large-scale factories alone, it is impossible to correctly organize the production of consumer goods needed in vast quantities in varying forms.

A basic question arising in carrying through the party line on simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-size local industry is how to mobilize and utilize the local potential and possibilities. Only by mobilizing to the maximum such potential and possibilities as local raw materials, supplies, and idle labor, highly promoting local initiative, is it possible to increase the production of people's consumer goods within a short time, eliminating a waste in societywide labor and without sizable additional state funding and to insure a high rate of speed in industrial development, funneling more state funds in building heavy industry. Also, by organizing production with latent local raw materials and supplies, this admirably realizes the basic demand of socialist construction for bringing closer together production sites and sources of raw materials, production sites and consumption areas, and makes it possible to develop local economy evenly in an integrated way.

Increasing the production of people's consumer goods mobilizing local potential and possibilities to the maximum presents itself as a very pressing question arising in further uplifting the material and cultural standards of living for the people in keeping with the realistic demands of our revolution and construction which is developing on a new higher level.

People's consumer goods are an indispensable factor in people's lives and greater production of many kinds of quality consumer goods is a precondition for improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The objective of socialist production is in satisfying the ceaselessly growing material and cultural needs of the people. Developing productive forces and further strengthening the socialist economic foundations also is in the final analysis for improving the standard of living for the people to a one-grade higher level." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, 2d impression, p 158)

As the great leader taught, ceaselessly improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people is our party's task of the first order and the supreme principle in all its activities. Also, struggling to consolidate and develop the socialist system our communists have won shedding blood and build socialism and communism is precisely for the purpose of enabling the people to enjoy an affluent, civilized life, ceaselessly improving the material and cultural standards of living for them. Moreover, under conditions in which the country is divided into the North and South, ceaselessly improving the material and cultural standards of living for our people is of special import.

From this point of view, by energetically pushing forward socialist construction laying it down as one of the most important tasks to improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people, our party has registered a great advance in the endeavor.

Today our people are enjoying a happier, more affluent life because of the magnanimous love and concern bestowed on them by the great leader. Nationwide, preschool children and students are receiving great benefits from the state, working people's real income is systematically increasing, and everywhere, be it cities or rural villages, conditions have been created for a happy life. Our people have achieved a great advance indeed in the material and cultural aspects of life.

But our party which is doing everything possible to promote the well-being of the people cannot afford to be complacent with the achievements to date.

People's material and cultural standards of living which are ceaselessly improving under the benevolent socialist system of our country provided by

the fatherly leader and the rapid development of the revolution present even higher new demands. In order to materially and sufficiently insure the daily improving people's standard of living more especially in the present phase in which we are about to embark on an upcoming new plan having brilliantly fulfilled the magnificent Six-Year Plan, it is essential to produce and supply a variety of people's consumer goods in greater quantities in line with their tastes and needs in life. Only by markedly increasing the production of people's consumer goods positively mobilizing and utilizing local potential and possibilities is it possible to satisfactorily fill the working people's needs for consumer goods and more rapidly accelerate national economic development. Thus the working people come to enjoy a happier, more affluent life and to stoutly launch into socialist grand construction, more keenly feeling through practical life the pride and reward in living under the socialist system.

Because it will highly promote local initiative, working people's inexhaustible strength and creative positivity thoroughly carrying through the mass line on the production of people's consumer goods, increasing the production of people's consumer goods positively mobilizing local potential and possibilities is indeed the most reliable way to utilize with maximum effect all the national resources and all production potentialities in improving the standard of living for the people and to more rapidly accelerate socialist construction in general.

All our functionaires and workers, by mobilizing local potential and possibilities to the maximum, displaying all their wisdom and initiative, must bring about a new turnaround in the production of people's consumer goods.

Most important in increasing the production of people's consumer goods in the present period is for the functionaires in the branch to tenaciously struggle firmly from a stand befitting masters responsible for people's standard of living. As long as this very question of the functionaires taking a stand and attitude befitting masters fully responsible for people's standard of living is not solved, no matter how much potential and possibilities there are, a fresh innovation cannot be brought about in the production of consumer goods.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today, for us there is the need of a new type of functionaires who know how to correctly guide work in a concrete manner, to strive to study their assigned work, and to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility with fervor as true masters of their work." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 1, p 122)

Functionaires in the local industry branch shoulder the glorious yet heavy responsibility to satisfactorily insure the production of people's consumer goods necessary for the inhabitants of their locality. Success in the production of consumer goods entirely hinges on the manner in which the

functionaires in the branch play the role of masters. Only with a stand and attitude befitting masters completely responsible for people's standard of living will they come to have daily necessities and processed foodstuffs produced in greater quantities, seeking out and mobilizing local potential and possibilities to the hilt, to highly display their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in running local housekeeping and to exercise their initiative to the full potential.

All functionaires must possess the heightened party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness of devotedly struggling to truly preserve and love the masses of people and make the working people live even better. Only he who devotes himself with heightened revolutionary fervor to truly serving the people, overcoming all barriers encountered, can be said to be one loyal to the great leader, one who is a genuine, faithful servant of the people. Functionaires must tenaciously struggle to seek out more of the potential and produce people's consumer goods of high quality in greater quantities, must plan work with a heightened sense of responsibility and consciousness in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and must ceaselessly go on creating the new. At the same time, a strong struggle must be launched against the phenomenon among functionaires of failing to pay proper attention to people's standard of living displaying a lack of interest in it.

Important in bringing about a new turnaround in the production of people's consumer goods, highly promoting local initiative, is for the functionaries in the branch to plan economic organizational work.

No task can be properly accomplished without thorough organizational work. Especially in the case of local industry which is being built by a mass movement and is being developed, relying on a variety of local sources of raw material, functionaires' organizational work is a matter of special importance.

Experience shows that when the functionaries in the branch, with heightened consciousness to assume responsibility for the people's standard of living in their respective localities, they can find unlimited potential and bring about ceaseless innovations in the production of consumer goods, setting the strength and wisdom of the masses in motion.

Today the production foundations of our light industry are organized on an immense scale and already their might has been sufficiently proven. Everywhere there are available raw materials, supplies, facilities, and the potential that can be effectively utilized in the production of people's consumer goods, and the fervor of the masses is also high. The swift horse is ready; so, the question is, how to ride it? Once the guidance functionaries properly perform organizational work, there is no limit to increasing the production of consumer goods highly promoting the inexhaustible strength and initiative of the workers and it is possible to more rapidly improve the standard of living for the people.

Important in organizational work to increase the production of people's consumer goods is properly performing planning work in the localities.

Performing planning work strictly in accordance with the system of unifying it in detail is a principled demand that must be tightly grasped at all times in local industry.

Today when our local industry has entered on a new development phase, the basic question arising in planning work for the branch is to strengthen the state's unified guidance in accordance with the unifying principle and at the same time, to have each locality correctly formulate detailed plan, positively promoting local initiative.

All localities must substantively organize the work of formulating detailed plans for their local industry factories and enterprises, must precisely execute on time the work of fractionalizing the planning indexes from the state in keeping with the specific conditions of their locality, and must strive to thoroughly establish planning discipline, cooperative production discipline, materiel supply discipline, finely meshing the technical processes of production.

Also important in the planning work for the production of consumer goods is for all counties to balance their budgets on their own, correctly implementing the local budgetary system.

In implementing the local budgetary system counties can no longer be satisfied with balancing their budgets on their own alone. In addition to balancing revenues and expenditures on their own, counties must give more revenue to the state and satisfactorily fill the needs of their county people by producing daily necessities and processed foodstuffs even more. Only then can they further improve the standard of living for their local inhabitants and serve to sustain the high rate of speed in overall economic development by having the reserves of the central budget totally funneled to expanded reproduction.

Responsible local functionaires must rack their brains, draw up blueprints on their own, and launch operations to increase the production of people's consumer goods mobilizing local potential and possibilities to the hilt and to further improve by far the standard of living for their local inhabitants, still better implementing the local budgetary system.

Also important in organizational work to increase the production of people's consumer goods mobilizing local potential and possibilities is to solidly organize raw materials bases and thoroughly formulate measures for securing materials and supplies.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"As long as raw materials bases are not solid, it is impossible to either standardize or increase production." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 348)

As the great leader enunciated, properly solving the question of raw materials bases is one of the basic conditions for standardizing and ceaselessly increasing production.

The local industry branch must solidly organize its own natural resources bases and industrial raw materials bases.

The guidance functionaries in the branch must clearly designate raw materials bases in keeping with the characteristics of their locality, sufficiently insure the necessary material and technical means, and properly perform management work for the raw materials bases.

To organize its own solid industrial raw materials bases is an inevitable demand for further developing local industry whose scope of production has incomparably grown and which has been transformed into production bases for modern consumer goods. Unlike in its early days, local industry cannot now satisfactorily fill the growing needs for a variety of quality consumer goods without organizing industrial raw materials bases which make it possible to produce at will a variety of even metal products and chemical products.

Functionaries and workers, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, must solidly organize metal and plastic materials production bases, medium- and small-size chemical industry bases for the production of materials such as caustic soda, sodium carbonate, paint and varnish, coloring matter, adhesives, reagent, and packing materials production bases so as to insure the production of the necessary industrial raw materials on their own. At the same time, they must still better organize the work to utilize waste materials from central industry enterprises and agricultural byproducts.

In order that local industry factories may insure production in greater quantities of a variety of consumer goods vital in people's lives, it is imperative to solidly organize local raw materials bases and at the same time, thoroughly formulate statewide measures to insure materials and supplies.

The fatherly leader with his magnanimous concern directed that each month central industry factories and enterprises unconditionally earmark for local industry factories certain specified quantities of their primary products such as steel materials, lumber, cement, caustic soda, and paper. This represents an epochal measure which makes it possible to insure an uninterrupted supply of materials and supplies and increase by far the production of consumer goods, further promoting local initiative.

Organs and enterprises concerned must deliver without fail the materials earmarked for local industry. For their part, the localities must strictly guard against the tendency to solely rely on centrally supplied materials and strengthen control to insure their use strictly for the original purpose without diversion or waste.

The question that must be given great attention in organization work to greatly increase the production of people's consumer goods is solidly organizing existing local industry factories in terms of modern technology and striving to more technically improve and perfect the production processes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"A most important question in further developing local industry is energetically pressing on with technical improvement." (Ibid., p 391)

Energetically launching technical improvement of local industry factories and ceaselessly innovating technology is one of the most mature demands in the present period for further developing local industry.

Local industry factories are no longer in the state of manual labor of bygone days. Under conditions in which the scope and material and technical foundations of local industry have been extraordinarily expanded and strengthened and the intrabranh production linkage has become closer, it is impossible to improve to the deserved standard the rate of net recovery and quality of products from the same raw materials, the same materials and supplies without ceaselessly modernizing the production processes, accelerating technical improvement.

All localities, solidly organizing their own machine production bases, must make the material and technical foundations of local industry factories more complete, must accelerate the integrated mechanization, semiautomation, automation of the production processes, and in the case of already automated factories, must ceaselessly improve the automation standard through proper technical management. Also, they must see to it that machines and equipment are operated with full load all the time, insuring the timely production of single purpose equipment and parts needed in the production of various kinds of consumer goods. In particular, they must see to it that the operation of cornstarch factories and corn rice factories built in each province is standardized at a high level and various kinds of processed foodstuffs such as nongma [powdered green pea, potato, and acorn], corn rice, oil, soy are produced in greater quantities.

At the same time, they must see to it that the work of rearing on their own technical forces capable of ably operating modernized local industry factories is conducted on a planned basis, creative cooperation between workers and technicians is strengthened, and factories exchange advanced experiences with one another and ceaselessly create new techniques.

Important in further uplifting local industry along with its technical improvement is strengthening support and aid for local industry.

Under socialism it is a principle of life for people ahead to help people lagging behind and for the branches ahead to help and lead on the branches

lagging behind. Developing local industry and increasing the production of people's consumer goods cannot be accomplished by any individual branch or functionaries alone; it can be successfully resolved only with the positive support and aid of all branches, all units.

The heavy industry branch including machine industry and the central industry branch, paying keen attention to local industry, must strengthen their material and technical support and aid in every possible for further modernizing local industry. All branches of the people's economy must make it thoroughly systematized, a way of life, to put aside and deliver without fail the raw materials and supplies earmarked for use in the production of people's consumer goods and must sincerely aid the local industry branch in improving the level of techniques and skills.

Important in this connection is thoroughly eliminating departmentalism and provincialism among functionaries. Without eliminating the outdated ideas such as departmentalism and provincialism it is impossible to admirably embody the communist principle of people ahead helping and leading on people lagging behind and consequently, to properly solve the question of heavy industry supporting and aiding light industry and the developed central industry relatively doing so for local industry lagging behind.

Again, in order to bring about a new turnaround in the production of people's consumer goods, mobilizing local potential and possibilities, it is imperative to increase the variety and volume of consumer goods and improve their quality to a one-grade higher level.

The variety, volume, and quality of consumer goods are closely interrelated inseparably. It will not do to lower quality to increase the variety and volume of consumer goods; conversely it will not to decrease volume to improve quality, either. As volume is increased, quality must be improved simultaneously. Only then is it possible to satisfy the demands of the working people even better, for consumer goods rich in variety.

The functionaries and workers in the branch, firmly from the viewpoint that the goods they produce are all for the masses of people and themselves, must meticulously make them functional, following the standard operating procedures and technical standard in producing one unit of product. In this way they must make each and every store brimming with quality daily necessities and processed foodstuffs.

At the same time, they must strengthen the struggle to mobilize all the potential, lower the cost of people's consumer goods, and eliminate waste.

For the local industry branch to lower the cost of products and eliminate waste is an indispensable condition for producing consumer goods in greater quantities with the same raw materials, supplies, and labor, and improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

The functionaires and workers in the local industry branch, considering it their natural duty as people responsible for people's standard of living to preserve and love to the utmost the properties of the country and people, the collective assets, must minimize the consumption of raw materials, supplies, fuel, electricity, meticulously running enterprise management and housekeeping, and must display all their initiative and talents in increasing the per capita production volume.

An important question arising in increasing the production of people's consumer goods mobilizing local potential and possibilities is enhancing the functions and roles of local administrative organs.

Finding a basic link for improving the standard of living for the people to a one-grade higher level in the present period, in epochally increasing the production of people's consumer goods promoting local initiative, the great leader assigned this glorious task to the functionaries of local administrative organs and provided all the favorable conditions for the localities to solve questions arising in connection therewith, on their own.

Today local administrative organs are faced with the heavy task to responsibly guide and control the integrated development of local industry such as the production of people's consumer goods on a planned basis, economically and technically insuring it, and organization of support and aid of the central industry, to take timely action to solve pending questions, observing and grasping all the time the state of affairs at local industry factories, and to guide administrative economic organs to strengthen service for the people in living conditions.

First of all, local administrative organs must properly establish a guidance system for local industry, mesh local industry factories in an orderly system both lengthwise and breadthwise, and make them move properly.

Important in thoroughly establishing a guidance system for local industry and improving the guidance control is making local administrative organs directly grasp and guide local industry and assume full responsibility for the development of local industry before the party and state. The functionaries of local administrative organs, by harmoniously developing local industry within appropriate scope, must strive to responsibly insure the supply of consumer goods to their local inhabitants.

Our socialist laws are effective means of executing the lines and policies of the party. Local administrative organs must properly insure by legal means the execution of policies of the party and further strengthen their functions and roles of legal control so that acts of violating laws may not surface in all aspects of local economic life.

Important in increasing the production of consumer goods and improving the standard of living for the people is enhancing the initiative of provinces and counties.

Today, the relative importance and housekeeping of provinces have grown incomparably. The provinces must highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative so as to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods, tightly grasping and effectively utilizing all the large-scale consumer goods production bases, raw materials bases, fuel bases, various machines and equipment and transportation means provided by the sagacious measures which the fatherly leader has had implemented.

Enhancing the role of the county as a point of linkage between cities and rural villages, between industry and agriculture, presents itself as a very important question in the development of local industry.

All counties, while placing primary emphasis on the production of various kinds of foodstuffs and local specialties effectively utilizing raw materials and supplies available from abundant natural produce and agricultural raw materials, must properly combine the production of quality cloth and daily necessities. At the same time, they must widely organize and properly manage domestic work teams and service cooperatives so as to make greater contributions to improving the standard of living for the people.

Further developing local industry is a glorious and rewarding struggle to realize the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader who is devoting his all to providing our people with a more affluent, civilized life.

All functionaries and party members, by bringing about a great turnaround in the production of people's consumer goods with all their energy and creative initiative, must respond in loyalty to the implicit trust and great expectation of the great leader and the party and must become genuine faithful servants of the people.

12153

CSO: 4208

NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGES ARE THE PRICELESS TREASURE OF THE COUNTRY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 54-58

[Article by Im In-ok]

[Text] The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song laid down the unique line on properly preserving and managing historic sites and relics and continuing and developing with a critical eye the outstanding tradition of our national cultural heritages, and gave his sagacious leadership for the realization.

Under the sagacious leadership and attentive care of the great leader numerous historic sites and relics have been excavated which show the genre of the times and aspects of cultural development in many periods of the national history of Korea, and they are being admirably preserved today.

These are performing important functions in enhancing the national pride and self-esteem of our people and in accelerating socialist national cultural construction.

All workers and the functionaries in the branch of cultural relics preservation, by still better preserving and managing the historic sites and relics which are the priceless treasure of the country, loyally upholding the teachings of the great leader, must hand them down to posterity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to carry out the Korean revolution assuming the responsibility, we must have a good understanding of the history and geography of the fatherland and also of the brilliant cultural tradition. Only then is it possible to enhance the mental preparedness to warmly love the fatherland and devotedly serve the fatherland and the people and to inspire our people to positively launch into the revolutionary struggle, indoctrinating them in a way palatable to them." ("Selected Military Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 79)

The historic sites and relics are effective material data showing the eternity of our national history and outstanding national cultural tradition

and as such, are one of the important means to enhance national pride and self-esteem among the people and indoctrinate them in the patriotic spirit of warmly loving the fatherland and the people.

The historic sites and relics are the material and cultural creations made by our ancestors over a long historical period and among them are manufacturing tools, daily necessities, and works of scientific technology, architecture, fine arts, sculpture, and industrial arts in many preceding phases of the times.

Such historic sites and relics constitute very important material data in studying history and the outstanding tradition of national culture.

Without such historic sites and relics which show the aspects of life they led and which they achieved with their creative labor, it is impossible to sufficiently understand the history and culture in any given period of history. In particular, historic sites and relics constitute important direct data indispensable to elucidating the history of the primitive society where letter was still unknown. Of course, relics of natural history such as paleozoological bones, animal and plant fossils, geologic formations, and also documents prepared in later periods constitute important data for studying the history and culture of the age. But those are no more than supplementary data and are of secondary importance compared to the relics of the primitive society. The relics of the primitive society such as manufacturing tools created by direct human labor are the most powerful proof of the history and culture of the age and as such, constitute the basic data for studying the history and culture of the age and consequently, eloquently illuminate the origin and eternity of national history.

Relics of a black anvil and stone implements excavated at Huku-ri, Sangwon County, which are so far the oldest relics of the Old Stone Age known in our country, show that our ancestors lived in this land as long as 600,000-400,000 years ago, and as irrefutable material data, energetically prove the eternity of our national history.

The historic sites and relics show not only the eternity of our national history but also that ours are resourceful, talented people who have brilliantly embroidered the cultural history of the world by creating an outstanding tradition of unique national culture as they independently walked along the road of the laws of the course of history.

In the historic sites and relics left behind by people who had made them with their creative labor are inevitably reflected the political, economic, and cultural life in their time along with their aims, feelings, customs of life, dexterities, and skills, and these sites and relics, which are indicative of the features and cultural development of their time, come to adorn the outstanding tradition of their national culture.

Our ancestors have left behind admirable cultural relics over a long historical period ranging from the first phase of the primitive society to the ancient and middle ages, which show the outstanding tradition of our national culture with vivid material data.

The historic site of the black anvil in Sangwon County, the historic site at Kulp'o-ri, Unggi County, kangsang mudom [tomb on a riverbank?] and nusang mudom [tomb in a loft?] of ancient Korea, the tombstone of Koguryo King Kwanggaet'owang, tombs with murals depicting the vigor and soaring spirit of people, the first movable metal type of the world, the ceramics of Koryo known the world over as "the greatest treasure ever known"--all these incontrovertibly prove that ours are a resourceful, talented people who, independently walking along the road of shaping history, have created an outstanding tradition of national culture which has brilliantly adorned the cultural history of the world.

Thus, the historic sites and relics are effective material data showing the eternity of our national history and the outstanding tradition of our national culture; therefore, properly preserving and managing them constitutes one of the important conditions for enhancing national pride and self-esteem among the people and inspiring them to warmly love the fatherland and people and more positively launch into revolution and construction.

Again, properly preserving and managing the historic sites and relics and correctly utilizing them is one of the important conditions for accelerating socialist national cultural construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"A new socialist national culture is built in the process of critically continuing and developing the outstanding tradition of the hereditary national culture of Korea, not on an empty ground by any means." (Ibid., p 87)

As the great leader taught, socialist national culture can be created and developed only if the outstanding tradition of national culture of preceding periods is critically continued and developed.

Socialist national cultural construction is a process of discarding what is outdated and reactionary from national cultural heritages and adding what is progressive and people-minded in keeping with the realistic demands of today's socialism. Therefore, the creation and development of socialist national culture comes to be based on the outstanding tradition of national culture of preceding periods.

Now, such tradition of national culture which forms the basis of socialist national cultural construction, together with mental culture, comes to be handed down to posterity through historic sites and relics.

Historic sites and relics are material heritages showing in an integrated way the innate national characteristics, feelings, aims, customs, and talents

of our nation and as such, show the outstanding tradition of our national culture concretely yet intensively. Therefore, historic sites and relics are a treasure house of the tradition of national culture, and properly preserving and managing and correctly utilizing it constitutes one of the indispensable requirements in energetically accelerating socialist national cultural construction.

Failure to properly preserve and manage and correctly utilize the historic sites and relics will render it impossible to critically continue and develop the resourceful and noble national characteristics, the beautiful and elegant and dignified feelings, the high talents and dexterities and skills of our people achieved amid the struggle to remake nature and society, and the successful prosecution of socialist national cultural construction on the premise of brilliant blossoming and development of national culture will become unthinkable.

Only by properly preserving and managing and correctly continuing and developing the historic sites and relics is it possible to admirably create and develop socialist national culture based on the outstanding tradition of national culture.

Thus, properly preserving and managing and correctly utilizing the historic sites and relics is one of the important conditions for accelerating socialist national cultural construction.

Properly preserving and managing the historic sites and relics presents itself as a more urgent demand in the light that priceless national cultural relics were severely damaged, destroyed, and plundered in bygone days by foreign aggressors and even today many cultural relics are damaged and destroyed and taken out by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In bygone days the Japanese imperialist aggressors wantonly destroyed many historic sites everywhere in our country and took many priceless historic relics with them." ("On the Duty of Social Science," p 88)

The Japanese imperialists, long extending their talons of aggression to our country, outrageously distorted and rewrote the history of Korea in the 36 long years of their occupation of our country with a view to obliterating the consciousness of sovereignty and national self-esteem of our people and rationalizing their occupation of Korea, and wantonly destroyed and plundered our priceless historic relics.

The priceless historic sites and relics bequeathed by our ancestors have been severely damaged, destroyed, and plundered not only by the Japanese imperialist aggressors but also by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have been perpetrating robber aggression against our country ever since the incident of digging up the grave of Prince Namyon and the incident of the GENERAL SHERMAN, have barbarically destroyed and plundered our historic sites and relics. In particular, during the Fatherland Liberation War, the scoundrels destroyed and burned many historic sites by indiscriminate bombing and plundered outstanding cultural treasures.

Indeed, the priceless cultural relics created by our ancestors have suffered greatly because of the destruction and plunder by the foreign aggressors, and what remains in existence to this day is only a very few of the many historic sites and relics, the achievement of our ancestors over several thousand years.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are not only offering to their masters the priceless cultural relics which are the treasure of the country and the pride of the nation, but also are destroying many historic sites and relics in their frenzied preparation to provoke another war.

Such a state of affairs in south Korea makes it a more urgent demand to preserve and manage the historic sites and relics in the northern half of the republic even better.

With his deep insight into the importance of the historic sites and relics, into the inherently plunderous traits of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and into the criminal acts of treason committed by succeeding puppets, the great leader has been directing his keen attention to the work of preserving and managing the cultural relics all the time, giving it his personal guidance of sagacity.

Having scientifically elucidated the evaluation and handling of historic sites and relics even during the formidable period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader gave detailed guidance and had concrete measures put into effect for the proper preservation and management of historic sites and relics immediately following liberation despite the complex situation.

Despite his busy schedule for building the party, state, and people's armed forces and guiding the difficult and complex democratic reforms, the great leader proclaimed immediately following liberation "order for preservation of monumental scenic and natural treasures" in view of the importance of historic sites and relics and directed the task of preserving historic sites and relics as an all-people movement. In addition, he personally formed the "committee for survey and preservation of material and cultural relics of Korea" for a concrete survey of the damage inflicted by the Japanese imperialist scoundrels on historic sites and had every measure taken along with his detailed guidance for the rapid rehabilitation and preservation.

Even during the Fatherland Liberation War, a formidable showdown war for the destiny of the fatherland, busy as he was personally overseeing everything on the frontline and in the rear, the great leader had positive measures taken lest one historic site, one historic relic should be damaged by the atrocities of the enemy, and personally diverted military trucks [could be trains] badly needed in wartime transportation, to remove priceless cultural relics such as "ijo sillok" [an authentic record of the Yi Dynasty] and "p'alman taejanggyong" [the complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures], to safety.

Again, during the postwar rehabilitation period when the whole country was reduced to ashes by the bestial bombing of U.S. imperialism, grieved over the merciless destruction by U.S. imperialism of what little historic sites and relics that had escaped plunder and destruction by the Japanese imperialist scoundrels, the fatherly leader had archaeological excavation teams and a research collective formed on a large scale to rapidly rehabilitate the damaged historic sites and search and carefully preserve many more historic sites and relics.

More recently, the great leader had an orderly work system established for professional institutions toward properly preserving and managing historic sites and relics and gave his on-the-spot teachings in a concrete manner on the questions arising in rehabilitating and preserving many historic sites and relics.

Thus, under the sagacious leadership and affectionate care of the fatherly leader, many historic sites and relics--such as the historic site of the black anvil at Huku-ri, Sangwon County, which had been buried underground for hundreds of thousands of years, "paeksangnu" [a many-storied building in a place known for commanding scenic views] in Anju County, tombs of the Koguryo period with murals at Susan-ri and Tokhung-ri, Kangso County, and the ceramics of the Koryo period--either have been restored to the original state or have been newly excavated, which indicate the eternity of our country's history and the outstanding tradition of our brilliant national culture.

Historic sites and relics represent the creations achieved by our ancestors over a long historical period and as such, are the pride of our nation, cultural treasures of the country which we one and all must preserve and love.

Therefore, all party members and workers, loyally upholding the great leader's teachings on properly preserving and managing the historic sites and relics, must positively launch the task.

Most important in properly preserving and managing the historic sites and relics is to deeply study and master the teachings the great leader gave to the branch and gain a correct understanding of the historic sites and relics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... we must not move in the direction of indiscriminately disregarding the national cultural heritages our people have created over a long historical period. Such a nihilistic attitude toward the evaluation and handling of national cultural heritages basically conflicts with our chuche ideology. We must have a correct understanding of the history and national cultural heritages of our country." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," p 525)

The great leader's teachings on properly preserving and managing historic sites and relics are a programmatic compass providing a scientific elucidation of the principles, theoretical and practical questions arising in the work of this branch and are rules for action. When we properly preserve and manage the historic sites and relics, measuring everything with the great leader's teachings as a guiding compass, it will be possible to hold fast to the principles of party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness in the preservation, management, and utilization of cultural relics, thoroughly overcoming all kinds of leftist and rightist tilting which are nihilistic and restorationist toward national cultural heritages.

To have a correct understanding of historic sites and relics is a precondition for properly preserving and managing them.

The historic sites and relics are the priceless treasures of the country achieved by the creative labor of our ancestors and are effective material historical data which indicate the eternity of our national history and outstanding cultural tradition. Only when we gain such a precise understanding of the historic sites and relics we can know the importance of their preservation and management and responsibly, substantively perform the work of preservation and management.

Therefore, all party members and workers, correctly understanding the importance and significance of the work of properly preserving and managing the historic sites and relics, must launch the work in accordance with the teachings of the great leader and policy demands of the party.

To take loving care of the historic sites and relics as an all-people movement is of great import in the preservation and management.

Inasmuch as the historic sites and relics are spread all over the country, not in any one place, they cannot be properly preserved and managed with the effort of a certain set of number of people alone and only when all workers participate in the work in a manner befitting masters the preservation and management can be done properly.

In order to launch the task of preserving and managing historic sites and relics as an all-out mass movement, it is imperative to educate them precisely that to preserve and love the sites and relics is none other than an expression of patriotism and to properly teach them on the practical question arising in the excavation and handling of cultural relics.

At the same time, it is imperative to more realistically update and perfect the laws and regulations on the preservation and management of national cultural relics, based on the socialist constitution of our country.

Just as in all other work, in the case of preserving and managing historic sites and relics there must be concrete laws and regulations to make it possible to properly carry out the work.

Therefore, it is imperative to update and perfect the laws and regulations on the principled questions arising in excavating, handling, restoring, and managing historic sites and relics and to make all workers thoroughly observe them.

Again, in order to properly preserve and manage historic sites and relics, it is important to further enhance the sense of responsibility of the functionaries of the branch.

The functionaries of the branch are charged with the glorious duty to preserve and manage the historic sites and relics, directly assuming responsibility before the party, the state, and the people. Therefore, the manner in which the functionaries of the branch perform the task has an important bearing on the preservation and management of historic sites and relics.

Essentially, the historic sites and relics have been there for a long historical period; so, unless timely repair is done and carefully handled, it is impossible to preserve them in original state nor hand them down to posterity.

Therefore, the technical functionaries of the branch, enhancing their sense of glory and responsibility for the work, must steadfastly, diligently, meticulously handle one historic site, one historic relic from the stand befitting masters and must take timely action to restore, repair, and manage them.

All party members, workers, and technical functionaries of the branch charged with preserving and managing historic sites and relics, loyally upholding the great leader's teachings on the proper preservation and management of national cultural relics and excavating more historic sites and relics, the pride of our nation and priceless treasures of the country, meticulously managing and correctly utilizing them, shall hand down the outstanding tradition of our national culture to succeeding generations and energetically accelerate socialist national cultural construction.

12153
CSO: 4208

PLOT OF THE SPLITTISTS TO CREATE 'TWO KOREAS' IS ABSOLUTELY INTOLERABLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 77 pp 59-64

[Article by Son Chin-p'al]

[Text] To reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date is the greatest, long-cherished national desire of the entire Korean people and is the most important struggle task.

Over 30 years have elapsed since the country was divided but the earnest desire of our people for fatherland reunification still remains to be realized and the sufferings of national division are worsening with each passing day.

That our national division has been going on for so long and our people are experiencing untold unhappiness and sufferings is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are opposing the reunification of Korea and are creating grave barriers in the way.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, who have been opposing the reunification of our fatherland to the death, are ever more viciously maneuvering to perpetuate national division and realize their heinous ambitions of aggression, persistently clinging to their plot to create "two Koreas."

The splittist plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is an outrageous act of violation of the national sovereignty and dignity of our people, an intolerable criminal act of all time.

The Korean people, who love the country and the people and aspire to reunification, absolutely cannot tolerate the maneuvers of the splittists bent on keeping our nation permanently divided, and shall advance the historic task of fatherland reunification, blocking and frustrating their plot at all costs.

Plot of the splittists to create "two Koreas" perpetuating the division of our nation is a product of the vicious policy of aggression pursued by U.S. imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"As it became no longer possible to realize their ambition to turn the whole of Korea into their colony, invading the northern half of the republic, the U.S. imperialists came up with the 'two Koreas' policy for the heinous purpose of hanging on to what they have, if it is no more than south Korea." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 2)

The U.S. imperialists, who crawled into south Korea under the pretext of disarming defeated Japanese imperialism following WW II, unlawfully occupied it and embarked on their road of aggression to occupying the whole of Korea and the continent of Asia, using south Korea as a springboard.

Occupying south Korea, U.S. imperialism enforced its colonial rule in south Korea setting up puppet governments, keeping the national ties cut between the north and south Korean people for the past 30 years or so, and has been ceaselessly perpetrating aggression and war machinations against the northern half of the republic.

But the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition could never be realized and the scoundrels' aggression and war machinations could not but suffer a miserable defeat time after time.

On a downhill slide following the ignominious defeat in the Korean War, U.S. imperialism subsequently suffered serious blows dealt by the powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian peoples, and the scoundrels were sucked deep into inextricable predicament while pursuing their policy of aggression against Asia.

Meanwhile, the political, economic, and military might of the northern half of the republic was further strengthened and the authority and prestige of the republic abroad was extraordinarily enhanced while the south Korean puppet regime set up by U.S. imperialism was thoroughly isolated from the people and completely forsaken internationally as well.

In particular, as the struggle of our people was dynamically launched to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully free from foreign interference and the solidarity of world peoples with the struggle grew stronger, the plight of U.S. imperialism became more difficult.

Under conditions in which U.S. imperialist strategy against Asia faced total bankruptcy, the scoundrels were compelled to more persistently pursue so-called "two Koreas" policy for the heinous purpose of hanging on to at least south Korea by hook or by crook, to continue to use it as their aggressive military base, as their market.

Inherently, the U.S. imperialist "two Koreas" policy is a heinous plot to realize their aggressive objectives by perpetuating the division of Korea and enforcing a neocolonial rule in south Korea.

Dividing other nations, stirring up internal conflicts and discords, and blocking national unity is one of the most vicious methods the imperialists use in order to sustain their colonial rule.

From the first day they were born into the world the imperialists have been ceaselessly perpetrating crafty splittist machinations coupled with bloody brute force in invading and plundering other countries, other peoples. In particular, as the general crisis of imperialism deepened, the scoundrels moved in the direction of more viciously perpetrating machinations to split and alienate peoples in pursuing their foreign policies of aggression.

Today, the machinations internal and external splittists are perpetrating to create "two Koreas," too, are in the final analysis a product of the innate colonial rule method of the imperialist colonialists to "divide and rule" and as such, are a crafty and heinous plot to create conditions and excuses for continuing the U.S. imperialist interference with the internal affairs of Korea and their splittist machinations.

The plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two Koreas" above all constitutes a grave violation of the national sovereignty and dignity of our people.

National sovereignty is a sacred right of every nation which no one may violate. All nations have the right of self-determination to work out their destinies on their own, and away from this right it is impossible to speak about national sovereignty.

The genuine sovereignty, happiness, and prosperity of a nation can be insured only under conditions in which territorial integrity and national unity is achieved. When a nation is divided by foreign forces, that nation cannot exercise full sovereignty, cannot achieve unified development, and it is inevitable that that nation is forced to suffer misfortunes of every description.

Historically, no nations divided by imperialists have escaped misfortunes and calamities.

The plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two Koreas" is a heinous one to keep our people, a homogeneous nation, permanently divided and legalize it internationally, and as such, is absolutely intolerable.

In the world there are homogeneous nations, there are no small number of heterogeneous nations. But in any case when one nation is divided into two, the national question cannot be solved fairly and justly; only under conditions in which national unification and national independence is achieved can the people defend sovereignty.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Korea is one; our nation is a homogeneous one. Our country absolutely must not be divided; our nation cannot live, divided." (Ibid., p 272)

Our people are a homogeneous nation which from time immemorial has been living in one land in harmony with one blood, with one spoken and written language, sharing the same history and culture.

The unity of our country, the homogeneousness of our nation, has been formed and consolidated in a long history and as such, no one can violate this. For our people, who have been living as one state, as one nation for thousands of years, to be divided into two now is beyond imagination and must necessarily be reunified.

The plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two Koreas" not only is a flagrant violation of national sovereignty but also is a blatant challenge to the national cause of our people to reunify the divided fatherland independently and peacefully.

Today the Korean people are experiencing unprecedented national misfortunes and the prosperity of the country is riddled with woes because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea keeping the country divided.

Because of national division we went through one round of war and the distinctions between the North and South are growing bigger in all the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and even the common national character achieved in a long history is gradually disappearing.

The occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the national division caused by it have spawned distrust and confrontation among one homogeneous people, and intensifying the tension between the North and South, have become a constant source capable of unleashing war ultimately.

If the division of our nation is perpetuated, the history of national sufferings will be repeated endlessly and not only our generation but also our succeeding generations will be unable to throw off the tragic fate.

Reunification of the fatherland--this is the vital demand of the entire Korean people and reunification alone is the way to survival.

The plot of splittists to create "two Koreas," by perpetuating the division of our nation and making it impossible to realize national unity, is aimed at indefinitely delaying the reunification of Korea and at turning south Korea into a permanent U.S. imperialist colonial military base.

The inherent aggressive nature of the plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two Koreas" has long been betrayed. Nevertheless, the scoundrels are still desperately trying in every possible way to justify their splittist maneuvers.

This is seen more blatantly in the attempt of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to rationalize the division of Korea by coming up with the proposal for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the United Nations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... if our country is admitted to the United Nations as "two Koreas," it will mean keeping our nation permanently divided into two and internationally legalizing the division of Korea." ("Talk with Journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," p 7)

The proposal that U.S. imperialism came up with for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the United Nations basically runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people.

The fact in itself that the U.S. imperialists should have hastily come up with the proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations, a proposal which the Korean people do not want, to begin with, is an outrageous interference with the internal affairs of our country, and the proposal is aimed at perpetuating the division, not reunification, of Korea.

That U.S. imperialism, which used to oppose so much the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entering the stage of the United Nations, should have come up with the proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations is aimed at rationalizing the permanent division of our nation by making the partition of Korea internationally accepted as an accomplished fact, at obstructing the struggle of our people for fatherland reunification, and at blocking the international support and encouragement for the struggle of our people. Again, this is aimed at deepening national division and intensifying tension by creating two mutually hostile states within one homogeneous nation in one land, and at satisfying their aggressive ambition by ultimately unleashing war in Korea.

Therefore, for our people, to enter the United Nations separately divided as "two Koreas" is utterly unthinkable; neither can it be effected.

Essentially, what is called south Korean "administration" is a scarecrow regime fabricated by U.S. imperialism, protected and sustained by the bayonet of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops; and south Korea is no more than a complete U.S. imperialist colonial military base. Therefore, south Korea has neither the right nor the qualification to be admitted to the United Nations.

As the great leader taught, our country must not enter the United Nations separately by the North, by the South and if the entry is to be made at all even before the reunification of the country, then it should be made at least with the single name of Confederal Republic of Koryo after the realization of a federal system.

So-called "cross recognition" too which was contrived by the U.S. imperialists is a sinister political stratagem to realize at all costs the plot of the scoundrels to create "two Koreas."

Putting the puppet regime out front as a matter of formality, U.S. imperialism has the regime at its beck and call with a tight grip on all the political, economic, military, and cultural activities of south Korea. The actual ruler, the sovereign of south Korea with all the powers is the U.S. imperialists.

Consequently, whether or not to recognize the puppet regime of south Korea, a tool and dummy for the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policy cannot be an object of discussion. If the puppet regime of south Korea were recognized, it would be as good as legalizing the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and the colonial enslavement policy.

Precisely because of this, the progressive peoples of the world, let alone our people, are unanimously denouncing so-called "cross recognition" which U.S. imperialism came up with in an attempt to rescue from crisis the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang who are extremely isolated from the people and to sustain its colonial rule.

The maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to perpetuate the division of Korea are graphically seen in their proposal for "a nonaggression treaty" in opposition to ours for a peace agreement.

To replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is one of the most pressing questions in solving the Korean issue in the present period.

The peace agreement we introduced is a matter of an international agreement between the parties concerned who are in the state of mutual confrontation and as such, represents a most valid proposal capable of not only practically guaranteeing peace in our country and creating conditions favorable to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland but also of greatly contributing to the peace in Asia and the world.

This is an issue that must necessarily be resolved between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, who are signatories to the armistice agreement and have the actual power to guarantee peace in Korea.

Nonetheless, U.S. imperialism not only does not want to accept this fair and just proposal but also incited the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to come up with so-called "nonaggression treaty."

To comment on the "nonaggression treaty" the scoundrels are talking about, it boils down to this: They promise with us mutually not to invade the other while leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in south Korea intact.

Proposing to sign a "nonaggression treaty" with us while keeping the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in south Korea is in the final analysis a scheme to legalize and perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and relying on them, to accelerate war preparations.

At present in our country, because of the war machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, vast armed forces are deployed in confrontation like the convergence of surging tides. This in itself is an important factor in generating misunderstanding and distrust.

This grave state of affairs left alone, no conclusion of any kind of "treaty" between the North and South will dissolve the state of tension in our country; what is more, this can never be the way to reunify the fatherland.

Therefore, the "nonaggression treaty" of the splittists is a stratagem to lie in wait for an opportunity to unleash another war, sustaining the colonial military fascist ruling system set up in south Korea, maintaining the present state of military confrontation between the North and South, and perpetuating the present state of division.

The daily worsening aggression and war machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang well betray the sinister true intentions of the scoundrels in insisting on the "nonaggression treaty" in opposition to the peace agreement.

Today, U.S. imperialism, even though it is talking about its intention to withdraw its troops from south Korea no longer able to resist the general trend in situation, is actually taking measure after military measure aimed at provoking another war. Under the pretext of maintaining what is claimed as a military "balance," U.S. imperialism is giving the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang greater military aid and new types of weapons. Furthermore, mobilizing its fighter bombers and warships from the continental United States, the Pacific, and Japan, U.S. imperialism is frequently staging war exercise racket with the south Korean puppets, such as "joint military exercises" and "training in attack."

This shows that the U.S. imperialist trait of aggression has not changed, that is none other than U.S. imperialism who is constantly creating in our country war threat, not peace, that it is trying to hatch the plot to create "two Koreas" at all costs, inciting the south Korean puppet gang.

Incited by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are pursuing a diametrically opposed path, rejecting in toto the items of agreement in the North-South Joint Statement with sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as the basic content and our repeated peaceful reunification proposals. Thus they drove into a stalemate the North-South talks arranged at great pains, and are creating a great obstacle in the path ahead for our people to achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

The maneuvers of the traitors, the Pak Chong-hui gang, are more clearly seen in their activities to perpetuate national division, hanging out the deceptive slogan for so-called "peace first, reunification later."

The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, mouthing that what the scoundrels are interested in is "peace," not reunification, are using it as an excuse for unprecedentedly intensifying violent fascist suppression to remove all the sociopolitical forces obstructing the creation of "two Koreas." By so doing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are trying to achieve their ambition to stay in power for a long time to come, perpetuating the present state of division of the nation.

Again, rationalizing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops under the pretext of "threat of aggression from the North," and inspiring confrontation between the North and South, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are driving the south Korean people into the maneuvers for another war against us. Under such criminal slogans as "all-out security" and "establishing a wartime posture," the scoundrels are continually reinforcing the puppet armed forces, bringing in mass murder weapons and operational equipment in large quantities, and are perpetrating on an unprecedented scale war exercises and armed provocations against the northern half of the republic. Meanwhile, the scoundrels are going berserk in comprehensively militarizing the south Korean economy and strengthening the wartime system so that all the resources of men and materiel may be commandeered anytime for war purposes.

The maneuvers of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang have gone to the extent of planning to kill fellow countrymen borrowing the nuclear weapons of the imperialists.

At this time when the progressive peoples of the world are unanimously opposing nuclear bases and nuclear war and even the U.S. people are insisting that the nuclear weapons and aggressive troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, going against such opposition and insistence, are begging their masters, unhesitatingly launching the dirty "operation international bribery" targeted on the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles in an attempt to keep the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops permanently in south Korea. This eloquently shows to what extent the criminal maneuvers of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang have gone.

Recently, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang sold out even the undersea resources under the pretext of "joint development of the continental shelf" in exchange for which they are strengthening their collusion with the Japanese reactionaries. This is another clear instance showing the viciousness of the scoundrels' machinations to perpetuate national division.

All facts eloquently show that the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are a gang of traitors, a gang of human trash, in whose eyes neither the nation nor human beings matter, the worst national enemy solely interested in sustaining their ugly lives through perpetuation of the division.

Our people absolutely cannot allow the U.S. imperialists and the traitors, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, to keep our nation permanently divided.

At present, the Korean people are unanimously desiring to be reunified true to our national form, putting an end at the earliest possible date to the tragedy of division forced upon us by outside forces.

Division is the road to treason, reunification alone is the road to patriotism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Exerting every possible effort, we must crush the plot of the splittists to create "two Koreas," block the permanent division of the nation, and open at the earliest possible date the door to fatherland reunification." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers Party," pp 29-30)

In order to block and frustrate the machinations of the internal and external splittists for national division and open the door to fatherland reunification, the people of the North and South must energetically launch into the struggle to defend and realize the three principles of sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and great national unity for fatherland reunification.

The three principles for fatherland reunification are the common national principles, a reunification program for reunifying the country by the hands of the Korean people themselves free from the interference of any foreign force and by peaceful means on the democratic principle.

Only by defending and abiding by the three principles for fatherland reunification can our people crush the machinations of the internal and external enemies for national division and advance the task of fatherland reunification.

Last January the joint conference of various political parties and social organizations of our country introduced a new 4-point national salvation proposal for blocking the imminent perpetuation of the division and the danger of war the nation is faced with, for dissolving the state of tension, and for advancing fatherland reunification.

The new national salvation proposal embodies the three principles and 5-point line on fatherland reunification clarified by the great leader and as such, illuminates the most rational and realistic path to advancing independent and peaceful fatherland reunification.

All the patriotic democratic forces of the South, joining forces with the socialist forces of the North, must dynamically embark on the road to realizing the 4-point national salvation proposal.

As long as the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Chong-hui gang, whose only way of survival is reliance on foreign forces and selling out the country and the people, is left alone, it is impossible to realize the democratization of the south Korean society and the reunification of the country.

The south Korean people must more dynamically launch into the struggle to oppose the violent bestial suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, realize the democratization of the society, block the division, and achieve reunification.

That the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops must be made to withdraw from south Korea and the Korean people themselves must achieve the peaceful reunification of the country--this is becoming a demand of the times which nothing can stop today.

In accordance with the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, U.S. imperialism must withdraw its aggressive troops and murder weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay and must stop the act of supplying dollars and weapons to the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang going berserk in war racket and suppression of human rights and of inciting the scoundrels to provoke another war against us.

Too, the Japanese reactionaires must stop their anachronistic way of thinking to make some kind of windfall profits in the perpetuation of the division of Korea and desist from obstructing the reunification of our country.

No force can stand in the way of the just struggle of our people to reunify the divided fatherland with their own hands.

Our people, by stoutly fighting on under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song loyally upholding the fatherland reunification line elucidated by him, shall inevitably achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, crushing the machinations of the internal and external splittists running interference.

12153

CSO: 4208

END